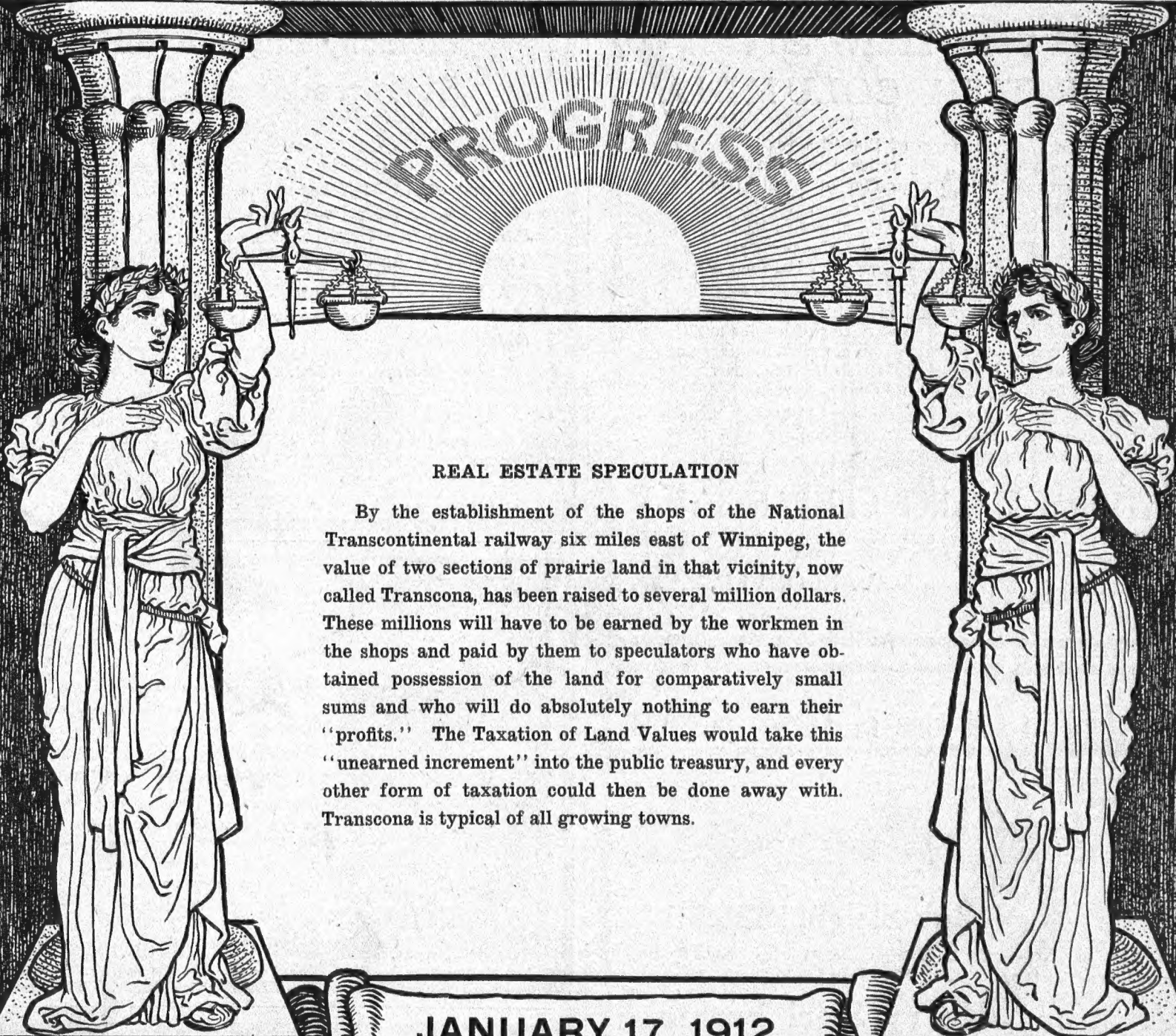


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



REAL ESTATE SPECULATION

By the establishment of the shops of the National Transcontinental railway six miles east of Winnipeg, the value of two sections of prairie land in that vicinity, now called Transcona, has been raised to several million dollars. These millions will have to be earned by the workmen in the shops and paid by them to speculators who have obtained possession of the land for comparatively small sums and who will do absolutely nothing to earn their "profits." The Taxation of Land Values would take this "unearned increment" into the public treasury, and every other form of taxation could then be done away with. Transcona is typical of all growing towns.

JANUARY 17, 1912

EQUITY

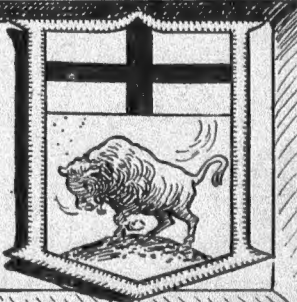
EQUITY



\$1.00 PER YEAR



5c. A COPY



"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN—A BRIGHTER DAY."

SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS

Will do good work in any kind of soil. "The Name Tells a True Story." It takes a good drill to meet the seeding conditions of the Northwest, and there is nowhere else on earth where even sowing means so much to the farmer. "The Superior Drill fills the bill" everywhere. No farmer who thinks of buying a Grain Drill should fail to send for a Superior Drill Catalogue and after reading it he will go to his local dealer and insist on seeing the Superior—a Drill that is sold under an iron-clad warranty to be and to do all we claim for it. It costs nothing to get posted. Get the Superior Catalogue.

The American Seeding Machine Co. (Incorporated), Winnipeg, Man.

FRUIT FARM SNAP IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

We have a fine fruit farm of 12 3-10 acres in the well known Kelowna district, 1½ miles from the wharf at Kelowna town and within a quarter of a mile from the railroad siding.

The front half of this land is the finest to be found in this province. There is no stone on the property. The present tenant is making \$1,000 per year from the growing of onions between the trees.

Three-quarters of this land is planted with trees five years old and in bearing. The varieties of apples are the famous Johnathan, Winesap, Delicious, Wagener and Wealth, all of which were selected by the provincial fruit inspector on account of their market value.

This property is now put on the market at \$6,000, with a cash payment of \$2,000. Balance in one and two years. Write at once if you are interested.

NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY LTD.

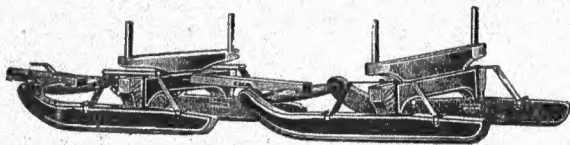
REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGE, LOANS, INSURANCE, FARM
AND FRUIT LANDS, TIMBER LIMITS

Subscribed Capital - \$1,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve - \$785,000

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Don't Fail to Get One of These Bargains

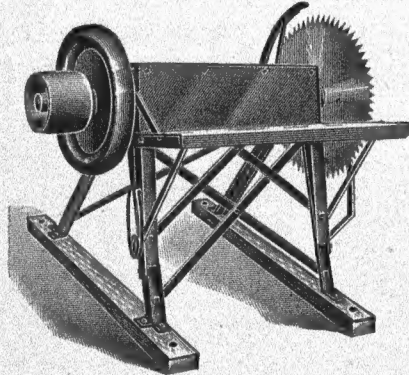
Guaranteed High-Class or Money Refunded. Send only 10% of the Price and we will Ship for your Approval



Stee Shoe Bob-Sleigh, \$26.50

These Sleighs have proven the farmer's favorite. We have only a few left, and as long as they last are clearing them at only \$26.50. Better get one.

A Strong, Heavy Steel Frame Circular Saw



Complete with Blade and Ratchet Pulley

Bargain Price **\$28.00** If Ordered Now

THE BEST ON THE MARKET

Note.—Send deposit of \$2.30 with order and we will ship on approval.

WRITE THE IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT

FARMERS' SUPPLY CO., WINNIPEG

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Paid-up Capital	-	-	-	\$ 4,762,000
Rest and Undivided Profits	-	-	-	3,591,000
Total Assets, (Over)	-	-	-	57,000,000

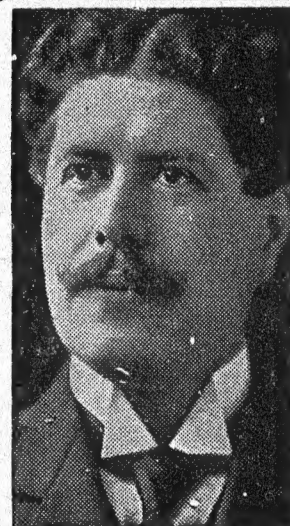
London, England Office
51 Threadneedle St., E.C.

A Branch of this Bank has been established in London, England, at No. 51 Threadneedle Street, E.C., where Letters of Credit and Drafts payable at all important points in Canada and the United States, can be purchased, and Money Transfers arranged.

A Visitors' Room is provided for the convenience of clients of the Bank when in London, to which their mail may be addressed.

Correspondence solicited.

London Branch: { F. W. ASHE, Manager
G. M. C. HART-SMITH, Asst.-Man.



WINNIPEG
Business College

Established 1882

Is Canada's Leading School of Telegraphy, Shorthand and the Business Branches.

Awarded First Prize at St. Louis World's Exposition on its Work and Methods

Day and Night School.—Individual Instruction. Desirable positions secured for all graduates and worthy students. Visitors are always welcome. We also give instruction by mail. Over 1000 students in attendance annually.

Write, Call, or Phone, Main 45, for Free Catalog and full particulars.

Winnipeg Business College

E. J. O'Sullivan, M.A., Pres. Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St. Winnipeg, Can.

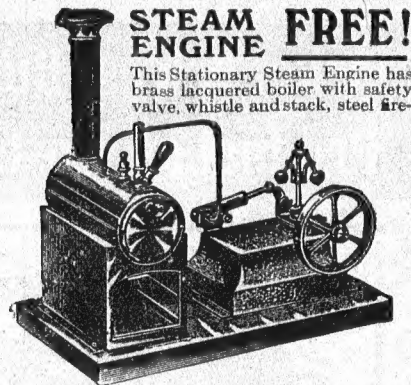
WALL PLASTER

The "Empire" Brands of Wood Fibre, Cement Wall and Finish Plasters, stand alone—there is nothing in the Plaster line just as good

Use Plaster Board and avoid troubles caused by poor lath

Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.



This Stationary Steam Engine has brass lacquered boiler with safety valve, whistle and stack, steel fire-box with spirit burner, fly wheel with speed regulator on metal pedestal, entire engine on wood base. We give it to you free for a few hours' work selling our beautiful Litho-Art Post Cards at 8 for 5c. These comprise Valentine, Love Scenes, Birthday Views, Comics, Best Wishes, etc., and are fast sellers. Write us today for \$4 worth of these post cards, sell them, return the money, and we will send Engine exactly as represented by return.

WESTERN PREMIUM CO.,
Winnipeg Dept. G. 2 Canada
DAINTY DRESSED DOLL

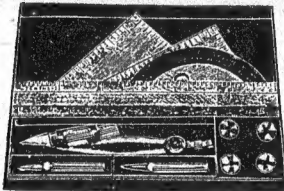


**GIVEN FREE
FOR SELLING
POST CARDS**

This large and beautiful doll is about two feet in height, and is dressed in the very latest style from Paris. Her costume is made up of fine silk, trimmed with Irish lace, and she has a very stylish hat. We believe it is one of the prettiest dolls ever shown. Given absolutely free for selling only \$3.00 worth of our dainty art embossed and colored Post Cards at 6 for 10 cents, including Valentine, Birthday, Love Scenes, etc. You will be surprised at how quickly they sell, as everybody will buy. Write now for Post Cards and we will send Doll as soon as you have sold them and returned us the money.

THE JONES MFG. CO., DEPT. G10
WINNIPEG, CANADA

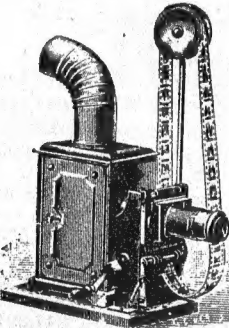
MECHANICAL DRAWING SET FREE



This wonderfully complete set of Mechanical Drawing Instruments consisting of 14 pieces including ruling pen, protractor, dividers, etc., etc. given absolutely free for selling only \$2.50 worth of high-grade embossed and colored Valentine, Greetings, Views, Love and Comic Postcards at 6 for 10c. At this low price cards sell at sight. Write now for cards, when sold send us money and we will send drawing set exactly as represented.

THE JONES MFG. CO.,
WINNIPEG - CANADA

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FREE



We give FREE this genuine and marvelous moving picture machine, with two fine films with 63 Views for selling only 30 packages of beautiful glazed colored and embossed postcards at 6 for 10c. This is a great offer. You can earn good money with this splendid outfit. Write to-day for postcards, when sold send us \$3.00 and we will send moving picture machine and films with 63 views and for prompt return of money we will give a beautiful extra premium free.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT.
WINNIPEG, CANADA

The Mail Order Hair Goods House

WE HAVE A SPECIAL LINE OF SWITCHES
FOR THIS MONTH



16 inch Wavy Switch..... \$4.00
20 " " " \$5.00
22 " " " \$6.00
26 " " " \$9.00

We have Switches from
\$2.00 to \$25.00

Toupees and Wigs our Specialty. Ladies' own Combing made up.

MANITOBA HAIR GOODS CO.
344 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Canadian subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copy 5 cents.

Advertising Rates may be had upon application.

Change of advertising copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

Volume IV. January 17th, 1912 Number 25

Wainwright and Facts

THERE are no glittering generalities in our advertising. It gives you established facts. We appeal to your judgment through facts—not with claims—and you know it is more profitable to live with a fact than to nurse a whole family of claims. We tell you that WAINWRIGHT, the main central divisional point of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is bound to be the next big city of Western Canada, and immediately follow up with the facts. WAINWRIGHT is 1,113 miles west of Fort William and 1,090 miles east of Prince Rupert. The central point on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific—the pivot where all train crews are operated from—the place where the large pay-roll is; at present there are 422 miles of branch lines under construction and 350 chartered. In less than six years the pay-roll will equal that of Moose Jaw, the pivot of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is now \$235,000 per month. Today WAINWRIGHT is the second largest shipping point for cattle in the province of Alberta. WAINWRIGHT district grain yield for 1911 increased four hundred per cent. over 1910. WAINWRIGHT has four wholesale houses now. WAINWRIGHT has coal, and water power in abundance. WAINWRIGHT has the National Buffalo Park, which is one of the largest assets any city could control.

We have a quantity of inside property in this young city which you can buy at ground floor prices. Property that will be worth more per front foot in five years than we are asking per lot today, and on easy terms—25 per cent. cash, balance \$7.50 for each lot per month, or three, six, nine months. No interest or taxes in 1912.

BUSINESS AND TRackage LOTS
\$125 to \$175 each

RESIDENTIAL LOTS \$75 to \$100

Write TODAY--they are going fast

The National Townsite and Colonization Co.
205 McDermot Ave. : Winnipeg

WARM DRY FEET GUARANTEED

We back our guarantee with an offer of your money back if Lumbersoles don't keep your feet warm in severest cold. Wood sole 3/4 inch thick keeps your feet from cold and damp. 3/4 inch felt lining stimulates the natural heat of the foot, wood sole keeps it INSIDE the boot. Lumbersoles look well, fit well, wear well. We have hundreds of letters from pleased wearers, telling us we have the right footwear for Canadian Winter.

Men's Best Quality, 2-Buckle Styles.
Sizes 6-12 \$2.00
Two-Buckle Style, to fit all ages.
Sizes 3-12. (Suitable for Ladies) 1.75

Some buyers have tested Lumbersoles in 50 below zero and STILL HAD WARM FEET. They protect from dampness. Send for catalogue. Responsible dealers wanted where not represented. Remember, delivered free to you.

Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.
134 1/2 Princess, Winnipeg, Man.



\$4.50 FOR A SUBSTANTIAL WELL PUMP
ANTI-FREEZING

Complete with 7 foot set length and 3x10 cylinder for 1 1/2 in. pipe suitable for well to a depth of 30 feet without lowering cylinder, and we will guarantee this pump equal to pumps sold for far more. This is just a sample of our prices. We can fit you on any style of pump you require. Write us stating your needs. Information and catalog free.

C. S. JUDSON CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

1911

was the most successful year

The Great-West Life
has yet to record.

TOTALS WERE:
Applications received over \$18,000,000
Business in force Dec. 31
over : : : 67,800,000
Assets Dec. 31, over : 10,000,000

The Annual report will be ready shortly, and will be mailed to any interested person on request.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.
Head Office: Winnipeg
1912 Calendar for asking.

British Columbia Permanent Loan Company

DIVIDEND No. 27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum has this day been declared on the Permanent Stock of the Company, for the half-year ending December 30th, 1911, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Company, 330 Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., and at the Branch Offices in Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg and Victoria, on and after January 15th, 1912.

T. D. MACDONALD,
Vancouver, B.C., Treasurer.
January 12, 1912.

D. W. DUKE, Local Manager, 806
McArthur Block, Winnipeg, Man.

PELLEY BOARD ACTIVE

The following resolution has been passed by the Pelly Board of Trade, endorsing the action taken recently by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, regarding freight and express rates in the West.

"Moved by E. A. W. R. McKenzie, seconded by E. Challen Clark, that the Pelly Board of Trade endorse the Winnipeg Board of Trade's resolution regarding the unjust rates on freight and express in Western Canada as we are suffering from the same unjust charges, and demand with the Winnipeg Board of Trade that freight and express rates should be no higher in Western Canada than in the East.

"We also wish to endorse the resolution, forwarded by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, opposing the high tariff on cement."

(Official Report)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Tuesday, 9th January, 1912

The Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the Banking House on Tuesday, 9th January, 1912, at 12 o'clock.

A great many Shareholders and others were present.

The President, Sir Edmund Walker, having taken the chair, Mr. A. St. L. Triggs was appointed to act as Secretary, and Messrs. Edward Cronyn and H. L. Watt were appointed Scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report of the Directors, as follows:—

REPORT

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the forty-fifth Annual Report, covering the year ending 30th November, 1911, together with the usual statement of Assets and Liabilities. The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was.....\$ 310,204.06

The net profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to.....2,305,409.42

Amount received from over-appropriations in connection with assets now realized, including the \$350,000 appearing in the statement of 31st May, 1911.....500,000.00

Premium on New Stock.....1,357,820.00

\$4,473,433.48

This has been appropriated as follows:—

Dividends Nos. 96, 97, 98 and 99, at ten per cent. per annum.....\$1,057,218.59

Written off Bank Premises.....400,000.00

Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution).....55,000.00

Transferred to Rest.....\$1,400,000.00

Transferred to Rest, premium on new stock.....1,357,820.00

2,757,820.00

Balance carried forward.....203,394.89

\$4,473,433.48

As is customary, a careful re-valuation of all the assets of the bank has been made, and all bad and doubtful debts have been fully provided for.

As made known to you in May last, your Directors decided to issue, at a premium of 80 per cent., \$2,000,000 of the \$5,000,000 new stock authorized in January, 1908. At the closing of the books \$1,861,550 of this amount had been subscribed and \$1,697,275 paid up. When the payments in this connection have been completed, the paid-up capital of the bank will stand at \$12,000,000 and the Rest at \$10,000,000.

The following branches have been opened during the year. In Ontario—Porcupine, South Porcupine, Bloor and Dufferin (Toronto); in the Northwest Territories—the Pas; in Saskatchewan—Bengough, Biggar, Briercrest, Brooking, Cudworth, Edam, Mirror, Nutana, Radville, West Side (Saskatoon), Tilley, Willow Bunch; in Alberta—Beaver Lodge, Mount Royal (Calgary), Grouard; and in British Columbia—Chilliwack, Duncan, Golden, Kelowna, Salmon Arm and Vernon. The branches at Latchford and Porcupine, Ontario; Durban, Manitoba, and Brooking and Tilley, Saskatchewan, have been closed. Since the close of the year a branch has been opened at Powell Street, Vancouver, B.C.

The various offices of the bank in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Mexico, and the departments of the Head Office have been thoroughly inspected as usual during the year.

Your Directors wish again to express their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the bank continue to perform their respective duties.

B. E. WALKER,

President.

Toronto, 9th January, 1912.

GENERAL STATEMENT

30TH NOVEMBER, 1911

LIABILITIES

Notes of the bank in circulation.....\$ 12,004,649.68

Deposits not bearing interest.....\$ 41,288,032.95

Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date.....104,677,701.81

145,965,734.76

Balances due to other banks in Canada.....196,618.80

Balances due to agents in the United Kingdom and banks in foreign countries.....2,273,529.13

\$160,440,532.37

Dividends unpaid.....2,021.47

Dividend No. 99, payable 1st December.....288,940.00

Capital paid up.....\$ 11,697,275.00

Rest.....9,757,820.00

Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....203,394.89

21,658,489.89

\$182,389,983.73

You Can't RAISE Market Prices—But You Can LOWER Production Costs

PRICES are controlled by others. You must increase your profits by lowering the cost of raising and marketing your crops.

No other investment cuts down farm costs and builds up farm profits like an *Oil Pull*. It plows for 50c to 75c an acre, including kerosene, machine oil, interest, wear and tear and the wages of two good men. But *your boys can run it*. And it is just as valuable for Harrowing, Rolling, Pulverizing, Seeding, Cultivating, Harvesting, etc. All these and a score of other jobs are done rapidly, efficiently, economically by the *Oil Pull*. Cheap kerosene for fuel—buy it anywhere—5c to 7c a gallon as against 12c to 20c a gallon for gasoline.



In Sizes to Meet Your Power Needs—at Prices to Suit Your Pocketbook

Read These Letters:

"In 40 days we plowed and broke 900 acres of land without a breakdown or one cent for repairs.—Ralph Nauman, Potter County, S. D."

Karl Bapp, Converse Co., Wyoming, writes: "I have just purchased one of your *Oil Pull* Tractors.

The sod that I am breaking is the toughest in my wide experience in the business. I am breaking twenty-four acres of this soil daily at a cost of approximately 20c per acre, using six 14-inch bottom plows with 10 inch Disc Harrow attached. I am perfectly satisfied in every respect."

NOTE—Just two of many similar letters in our great book—sent on request.

M. RUMELY COMPANY, 5713 ROSE ST., REGINA, Saskatchewan

Investigate!

"Tilling and Tilling the Soil"—our *Oil Pull* booklet—marks the beginning of the new period of farm progress—the *oil power age*. You'll be amazed at the facts and gratified at the results demonstrated on farms just like your own. Write for this book now. It was based on the facts gleaned from the stacks of letters in our office received from *Oil Pull* owners everywhere who *prove what the Oil Pull has done for them*. We want you to get these messages of brother farmers who have had *practical* experience with the *Oil Pull*.

If you have any farm power problem put it up to our experts. But send for "Tilling and Tilling the Soil" at once. Postal will do. Address

R. A. BONNAR, K.C.

W. H. TRUEMAN, LL.B.

Bonnar, Trueman & Co.

BARRISTERS, ETC.

P.O. Box 223
Telephone Garry 4783

Offices: Suite 7 Nanton Block
WINNIPEG

ASSETS

Coin and Bullion.....\$ 10,736,214.55

Dominion Notes.....15,093,480.00

25,829,694.55

Balances due by agents in the United Kingdom and banks in foreign countries.....\$ 6,982,375.82

Balances due by banks in Canada.....6,854.59

Notes of and Cheques on other banks.....7,526,242.58

14,515,472.99

Call and Short Loans in Canada.....6,604,716.44

Call and Short Loans in the United States.....8,420,602.53

Government Bonds, Municipal and other securities.....11,541,092.11

Deposit with the Dominion Government for security of Note circulation.....475,000.00

\$ 67,386,578.62

Other Current Loans and Discounts.....110,999,611.31

Overdue Debts (loss fully provided for).....293,240.08

Real Estate (other than bank premises).....138,061.35

Mortgages.....347,091.02

Bank Premises.....3,142,487.82

Other Assets.....82,913.53

\$182,389,983.73

ALEXANDER LAIRD,
General Manager.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried. By-laws increasing the number of Directors of the bank, in the event of the proposed union with the Eastern Townships Bank being carried out, also increasing the authorized capital stock of the bank were then passed. Resolutions relative to the Pension Fund and providing for an alteration in the par value of the shares of the capital stock of the bank, were submitted and passed. The usual resolutions expressing the thanks of the shareholders to the President, Vice-President and Directors, and also to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager and other officers of the bank were unanimously carried. Upon motion, the meeting proceeded to elect Directors for the coming year, and then adjourned.

The Scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected as Directors for the ensuing year:—Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.; Hon. Geo. A. Cox; John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D.; J. W. Flavell, LL.D.; A. Kingman; Hon. Sir Lyman Melvin Jones; Hon. W. C. Edwards; Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D.; E. R. Wood; Sir John Morison Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.; William McMaster; Robert Stuart; George F. Galt; Alexander Laird.

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors, held subsequently, Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., was elected President, and Mr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., Vice-President.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 17th, 1912

FORWARD THE "STEAL" BRIGADE!

Just at the present time all the heavy artillery of the steel industry of Canada is being brought to bear upon the Dominion government. The steel magnates are camping in Ottawa and sending delegations to meet the government. They are travelling over Canada in their palatial private cars and entertaining lavishly. It might be expected from their activities that these steel barons were interested in the manufacture of steel. But such is hardly the case. The manufacture of steel and iron is a side line with them. The chief business in which they seem to be engaged is in tapping the public till in the shape of bounties. Already they have taken \$7,000,000 in hard cash of the people's money right out of the federal treasury, in addition to tariff protection and other special privileges. Public opinion became so incensed at this outrage that the late government was compelled to stop the payment of bounties. Now the steel barons are trying to force the new government to give way to them and to allow them to plunder the country again. If the people of Canada sit quietly by, the government may yield to the pressure of the steel magnates, but if popular opinion is sufficiently strong no more bounties will be paid. This steel industry is already so strong that it can compete all over the world with the United States steel trust, and evidence is that it has sold its rails cheaper in India and Australia than in Canada. To continue the payment of bounties is nothing short of picking the pockets of the Canadian people under cover of the law. These same steel barons spend a part of the money they get out of the government in carrying on a campaign in favor of high protection. Thus the people of Canada are compelled by law to provide the money which is used to keep them in bondage to protection. It would be cheaper for Canada to give the steel barons a title and a pension for life and close down the steel plants than to continue the outrageous system of bounties, which has been carried on in the past. If every reader of The Guide who agrees with what we have written will write to Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, Ottawa, and set forth the reasons why no more steel bounties should be given, it would have a good effect. The time is short and it is only a matter of a few weeks until we know whether the people of Canada are to be saddled with another "steal" bill or not.

A MILLION FOR MANITOBA

On January 12 an organization was completed in Winnipeg, entitled the "Million for Manitoba League," and composed of the lieutenant-governor and representatives from the leading public bodies, as well as from the various cities and towns throughout the province. It was a representative gathering and their object was a most commendable one. The population of Manitoba has not increased as much as its abundant natural resources would warrant. The new organization decided to prepare illustrated literature, setting forth the great opportunity of farm and commercial pursuits in the province, and to conduct an advertising campaign throughout the United States and the Old Country to induce people to come and settle in the province of Manitoba. We would not in any way disparage the efforts of these gentlemen, but we would point out that they all took it for granted that conditions in Manitoba were quite satisfactory, whereas they will find that the population is due to fundamental opportunities offered.

will result chiefly in increasing the population of Winnipeg, which is already too large in proportion to the population of the province. Such an organization as the one formed the other evening should rather seek to eradicate the disease than to gloss over the defects. If this organization had studied the situation carefully, they would have seen that the cheap and fertile land which the province has to offer is completely discounted by the various handicaps placed upon the farmer. The principle of "all the traffic will bear" is carried out in the West to such an extent that the farmer reaps little special benefit from the opportunities extended to him. If this new organization would devote itself to eradicating the weeds that infest the farm lands of Manitoba, to the introduction of the Single Tax and the elimination of the land speculators, to the reduction of freight rates and telegraph tolls, to the inauguration of a system of cheap agricultural credit, to the conservation of the natural resources of the province for the benefit of the people, and to the opening up of the very best markets for farm produce, they would be doing more to accomplish their purpose than in any other way. No doubt if this proposition had been placed before the organization it would have been scouted as visionary, but we submit that it is merely good common sense. The only way to get people to come and live on farm lands in Manitoba is to give them some kind of a square deal after they get here.

FREIGHT RATE INVESTIGATION

The Board of Railway Commissioners have yielded to the pressure of public opinion and last week they announced that they would make a general enquiry and investigation into all freight rates in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The first sitting of the board in this investigation will be in Ottawa on February 13 to decide upon the course of procedure. The vast importance to Western Canada of this action on the part of the Railway Commission cannot be over-estimated. The Guide has been assisting in this fight for reasonable freight rates for a long time, and it is hoped that the result of the investigation will mean a great reduction in rates. The organized farmers will undoubtedly be asked to give evidence before the Railway Commission, as well as the various boards of trade throughout the West. This investigation will not be conducted in a hurry, but probably will require the greater part of 1912 before results are secured. If the freight rates in the West, as an outcome of this enquiry, are made as reasonable as those in the East and to the South, the people of Western Canada will have great cause for self-congratulation. The excessive freight charges prevailing in the West help to raise the cost of living for every family in the country, and it is therefore a matter of vital importance to every individual. It will be remembered that after the enquiry into express rates, the Railway Commissioners decided that the rates in the West should be sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. higher than in the East. It is to be hoped that they do not arrive at any such conclusion in regard to freight rates.

F. W. Thompson, vice-president of the Ogilvie Milling company, suggests an export duty on the higher grades of wheat to keep it in the country for seed. Hasn't the farmer been getting it heavy enough with

BETTER AGRICULTURE

One of the most serious hindrances to agricultural development of Western Canada is the high cost of living. This is true of every part of the West, but falls upon new settlers. Considering the importance and magnitude of the agricultural industry in the three Prairie Provinces, and that agriculture is the foundation of Western progress, it is distinctly in the interest of every citizen to encourage farming. Too much importance is attached to free or cheap land. It is quite possible that the benefit of cheap land might be entirely discounted by other handicaps. No person will maintain that the interest charges which the farmers today pay are satisfactory, except to the man to whom they are paid. Money borrowed from the bank costs the farmer from eight to ten per cent. Mortgages on his land cost him seven and eight per cent. in addition to a very heavy initial charge. The implement companies selling their products to the farmer on long terms necessarily have to charge substantial rates of interest which run from eight to twelve per cent., but these implement firms would undoubtedly welcome any system which would enable the farmer to pay cash for his purchases. The same applies to the local merchants who charge from eight to twelve per cent. on overdue bills. There seems no good reason why these high rates of interest should exist. All over Canada people are depositing money in the savings department of the chartered banks and receiving three per cent. upon it. This money totals hundreds of millions of dollars, and it is loaned out again by the bank to the farmers at from eight to ten per cent. The chartered banks of Canada the past year have made from twenty-five per cent. profit on their loans. There is no reason why all of this money the banks could not be handled at a margin of two per cent., and make it far easier and far more profitable to the public. Again, the Dominion government has a very large sum of money deposited in the postal savings banks which is paying the depositors four per cent. Untold millions of people in the Old Country are drawing from their banks half to three per cent. on deposits. railway companies, with the provincial and federal governments, raise the money at four per cent. Other big industries exist where there is no reason why they should have the same privilege. secure it through the governments. This system has not succeeded in Germany, France, or the United States. We believe that a change can be made in the situation, and henceforth The Guide will endeavor to place before the farmers valuable information upon this subject.

THE PARCELS POST

In this country, where settlement is spread over a vast area and where immense distances have to be contended with in the carrying on of trade and commerce, it is of great importance that the transportation of goods of every class and description should be conducted at the lowest possible cost. The question of freight rates is now receiving greater attention than ever before, and there is reason to hope that as a result of the enquiry to be opened by the Railway Commission on February 13 some reductions of the tariffs now charged in Western Canada will be secured. Only the most important parcels of small consignments should be handled by express companies.

Commission has failed working express charges. The held an enquiry, has charges are excessive and that upon the principle of "what tariffs we can obtain from the least service we can give has not exercised its powers a substantial reduction in the act, it has permitted some of the increased and has laid down the rate that the rate may be sixty-six and pounds per cent. higher in the West than in the East for the same service. The public can, however, be relieved of this burden by the establishment of a parcels post system which would provide for the handling of parcels or shipments of goods up to a reasonable weight limit, say fifty or sixty pounds. At present the post office will not carry parcels weighing more than five pounds between two Canadian post offices, but it will despatch parcels weighing eleven pounds to British and foreign countries, and will deliver such parcels coming from abroad. The charges are 16 cents a pound in Canada, and 12 cents a pound on parcels to Great Britain and most of the foreign countries, so that there is a two-fold discrimination against the domestic service—in charges and in the weight limit. By establishing a parcels post system such as is conducted in France, Germany and other countries, details of which are given in an article on page 7 of this issue, the government could not only materially reduce the cost of conveying express parcels it would also provide a means of bringing the producer on the farm nearer to the consumer in the city. There is a vast difference between the prices which farmers obtain for their butter, eggs, poultry and vegetables and those which the consumers at the big centres of population must pay for them, this being absorbed by express charges and middlemen's profits. The consumers pay for the necessities of life, but to the farmers are so small that there is no profit left to them, and hence is that this Western country produce nearly sufficient of the commodities to supply the home market, both from Eastern Canada and the United States. With an efficient parcels service, city dwellers could get their necessities from the farmers, even though the parcels are situated at considerable distances away. This undoubtedly would benefit both the producer and the consumer. The producer would get more for his goods and the consumer would pay less for the same quality of product, and hence would purchase more. We are of reducing the cost of living, which will be largely solved by a cheap and efficient parcels service which would eliminate the waste which now exists between the producer and the consumer.

THE THROUGH RATES

The through freight tariffs on grain which the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways propose to put into force between points in Western Canada and Duluth and Minneapolis have now been issued to the public. The through rate on barley and flax seed will become effective on both railways on January 23, and will apply from practically all stations in the West (Brandon and Portage la Prairie being notable exceptions) to Duluth via C.N.R., and to Duluth, Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul and Superior, in the case of the C.P.R. The rate is nine cents per hundred pounds higher than the existing rate to Port Arthur and Fort William, except a few Manitoba points on the boundary. The rate on barley in cents per

pounds from representative C.N.R. points are as follows:

From	To Port Arthur	To Duluth
Gladstone	13	20
Dauphin	15	24
Virden	15	22
Kamsack	17	26
Humboldt	21	30
Langham	23	32
Edmonton	25	34
Lloydminster	24	33

Rates on barley in cents per hundred pounds, from representative C.P.R. points are as follows:

From	To Fort William	To Duluth and Minneapolis
Winnipeg	10	16
Carberry	13	17
Virden	15	22
Indian Head	17	26
Moose Jaw	18	27
Swift Current	20	29
Medicine Hat	22	31
Calgary	24	33
Dominion City	12	16
Treherne	13	17
Yorkton	17	26
Pinto	18	22
Yellow Grass	18	27

The rate on flax seed is one cent per hundred pounds higher in each case.

The new tariff on wheat and oats becomes effective on February 16 and is the same to Duluth, Minneapolis and Superior as to Fort William and Port Arthur. It applies from all points on the C.N.R., but on the C.P.R. from Saskatchewan points only.

Except that it will enable Canadian wheat to go into storage at Duluth and thus make it possible to continue shipping after the terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur are full, it is difficult to see how our farmers will benefit by this half-hearted concession by the railway companies. Although wheat is worth about 10 cents more in Minneapolis than at Winnipeg, the duty of 25 cents a bushel will prevent its being marketed across the line, and wheat which is carried south will consequently be shipped in bond and stored until navigation opens, and then exported. The difference in the price of barley and flax on the two sides of the line is greater than the duty, and these grains could therefore be profitably marketed at Duluth and Minneapolis if the rate were the same to those points as to Fort William and Port Arthur. Farmers living near the Great Northern and also those near the boundary have been availing themselves of this advantage, paying the duty and other charges for crossing the line and securing an average of eight or nine cents a bushel net more than they could have secured by selling on this side of the line. A through rate to Minneapolis equal to that to Fort William and Port Arthur would have placed all Western farmers in the same position, but the railways have apparently decided to take this nine cents from the farmers by adding just that much more to the through rate. This is quite in accord with their well known principle of taking "all that the traffic will bear," and they offer no other explanation. There is also no explanation as to why the C.P.R. is granting a through rate on wheat and oats only to points in Saskatchewan. Why is not the same privilege extended to Manitoba and Alberta?

DIVIDING THE PLUNDER

The evidence given by Mr. Jones, manager of the Canadian Cement company, before the board of trade, was to the effect that the freight rate on cement in Canada was 150 per cent. higher than in the United States. The statement of the Cockshutt Plow company also showed that the Canadian railways are charging far higher rates on farm implements than the American railways.

high freight charges. They contend that because they have to pay more for transportation for their product that they should have protection against foreign industries. Yet we have never yet seen the Canadian Manufacturers' association protest against the high freight rates charged in Canada. As a matter of fact, the Canadian manufacturers and the Canadian railways have been working hand in hand to milk the public. They much prefer to combine and divide the spoils rather than to espouse the cause of the public against each other and thus kill the golden goose. The Canadian railways seem to have even a more powerful influence upon the government than the manufacturers, if that is possible. The people can well afford to demand that the tariff be reduced to a minimum, and then they will have the support of the manufacturers in compelling the railway companies to reduce freight rates to a reasonable charge.

REGULATING TRUSTS

Albert J. Beveridge, ex-senator of the United States, writing in the Saturday Evening Post upon the subject of controlling the giant trusts and corporations of the republic, proposes a federal incorporation law. The following are the provisions he proposes for this law:

"First, that every interstate corporation shall publish annually, for a certain number of days in one or more newspapers of general circulation, the exact state of its business—assets, liabilities, and so forth—as various insurance companies and all national banks now publish similar statements; and that for a misstatement of fact the directors and responsible officers be made criminally liable. Second, that when any interstate corporation issues any stock, it shall make the same statement and the purposes under which the money for it is to be applied; that not a share shall be issued unless there are behind it assets to justify it; and that this statement shall be made to each individual purchaser of stock—all with criminal liability for misstatements. The above is substantially the English law today. Third, that no interstate corporation shall sell any stock for less than one hundred cents on the dollar. This suggestion was made by Mr. James J. Hill in a recent interview, with the assertion that this method would prevent overcapitalization; and that, of course, is true. Fourth, that every interstate corporation shall sell its products at the same price at the same time in every part of the country, allowing only for a difference in transportation charges. Fifth, that our patent laws shall be repealed, with a proviso that the present law shall be continued as to existing holders of patents for a fixed and short number of years, so that capital honestly invested on the faith of the patent should not be treated unjustly. Our patent laws are the strongest artificial and uneconomic aid that trusts have to support their raising of prices and to justify their overcapitalization. The theory that patents stimulate inventions is questionable. At all events, it is a deplorable fact that not one in ten thousand of the real inventors ever get financial benefit from their inventions; it is the capitalist who gets that."

Mr. Beveridge points out that the Sherman anti-trust law can never be effective because it is of no use to legislate trusts into existence and then punish them for their action. Further, he points out that the Sherman law tends to give political control of trusts in the hands of the federal government. Some of the main points of Mr. Beveridge's proposed regulation would apply well in Canada. But the majority of the Canadian and American trusts are tariff made. By removing the tariff upon their products, they can easily be controlled.

Advocates of protection declare that protection has made Canada prosperous. Ask every individual citizen in Canada, "Has protection made you prosperous?" and from 95 per cent. will come a unanimous "No." It has made millionaires in plenty, but only by giving them what other people earned.

The city of Winnipeg has decided to sell light to the citizens at one-third of the rate charged by the city of Winnipeg. That will mean that the city will have to pay about as much as the citizens for light.

Need of a Parcels Post System

By J. W. WARD

The exorbitant charges of the express companies are one of the unjust burdens which the people of Canada are loudly protesting against today. This burden could be immediately lifted by the extension of the parcels post system, and the competition of the government against a private monopoly of a public service

The establishment of a general and practical parcels post system would be one of the greatest boons which could be conferred upon the people of Canada. There is a widespread demand for the parcels post, and practically the only opposition to the project is that which is prompted by the selfish interests of the express companies. Farmers want the parcels post in order that they may be enabled to purchase from the cities, without paying exorbitant express charges, articles which they cannot obtain satisfactorily in the country stores; city merchants want the parcels post so that they may be able to supply the demands of the dwellers in the country; and both farmers and townspeople who know of the workings of the parcels post system in European countries are asking that this system may be established in order to bring together the producer on the farm and the consumer in the city.

The Manufacturers' View

This question, moreover, is one in which the farmers, the city dwellers and the Canadian manufacturers are agreed and can work together for their mutual advantage. For this reason alone, if there were no other, the question deserves the greatest possible prominence. Industrial Canada, the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, in commenting upon the recent convention of that association, says:

"How important is the problem of distribution was illustrated by the consideration that was given to the subject of the parcels post at the convention. Mr. R. D. Fairbairn opened the discussion with a general review of the situation on this continent and in Europe. That buyer and seller are brought closer together in Europe than in America was amply proven. In Germany, where business is carried on according to scientific principles, parcels post has been developed to the highest degree. The charge is low and the restrictions are few. Practically everything in the whole scale of purchasable goods to a weight of one hundred and ten pounds can be sent through the mails at a fraction of a cent a pound. What a boon to the city dweller! The householder in the congested district can buy his butter or vegetables, or a dozen other articles of daily consumption, direct from the farmer in the most remote province of the Empire. A hundred and ten pound parcel will include most of the ordinary supplies of a family. Thus parcels post removes that burdensome disadvantage which comes from living in a large city with only a comparatively small farming population immediately adjacent.

Brings Producer to Consumer

"It brings the farmer and the consumer of his products together, even though they are hundreds of miles apart. What is worked in Germany on this large scale is in force in other countries on a less elaborate basis. In France the limit of weight is twenty-two pounds, although it will be seen readily that this allows for a very general distribution of merchandise; and the charge is low. In Great Britain eleven pounds is the maximum weight. In Canada we suffer from the dual disadvantage of a high cost and low maximum weight. We can only send five pounds and are charged sixteen cents a pound for doing so. It was urged by one speaker that the broadening of the parcels post system would operate to the disadvantage of the merchants in the smaller towns. That might be the case if the reduction in rates were very marked; but only to the extent that the consumer was able to get into more direct contact with the producer. But, as conditions now exist, the ones who get the benefit are the foreign and British merchants,

who can send larger parcels to points in Canada, at a less cost, than can Canadian merchants in the next town. No feature of the transportation problem is of greater importance than this, and it will call for careful study and investigation by the Railway and Transportation committee during the coming year."

A Foreign Preference

Canada already has a limited parcels post service, packages of merchandise being handled with a weight limit of five pounds and at a general rate of one cent an ounce. These packages are handled in ordinary mail sacks, and the character of articles that can be mailed is consequently limited to such commodities as will not be injured by the necessarily rough methods of handling. For instance, even if the rate was low enough, no one would think of shipping eggs by mail, even within the five pound limit, though eggs and every kind of dead produce under the limit of 110 pounds weight are shipped by

one post office in Canada to another, even though they might be only a few miles apart, they would have to be divided into three parcels, each weighing less than five pounds, and the charge would be \$1.76.

Two-fold Discrimination

The discrimination against domestic transportation and in favor of overseas commerce is two-fold—first in the weight limit, and second in the rate. The writer has no objection to the low rates charged on parcels carried between Canada and other countries, but surely if there was reason for our postmaster-general making international conventions to put these rates into force, at least equal privileges should be extended to our own people in sending parcels from one part of Canada to another. A reduction of rates, however, would not be satisfactory without an increase in the weight limit. There appears to be no reason, except the opposition of the express companies, which are part of the railway com-

would be collected and delivered at country post offices (and in some cases at their homes) instead of only at railway stations as is the case with express parcels.

Since the government already has an extensive system of machinery for collection, transportation and distribution of mail an enlargement of the business to include the handling of parcels would not mean a proportional increase of expense. Neither would the handling of letter mail be hampered or delayed by the addition of the parcels post. An increase of the post office staffs would be required, and this would enable the letter mail to be handled with greater despatch than at present, the whole staff being available for the handling of letter mail when required, and the parcel mail waiting until the more urgent matter had been disposed of. In the cities auto vans would be employed for the delivery of parcels, and the same vehicles might be used to convey letter carriers to the starting points of their routes instead of their having to walk or depend on the street cars as at present. Mail is at present carried to rural post offices by stage, and the addition of the parcels post would simply necessitate a larger vehicle, or, in some cases, the substitution of automobiles for horses. The revenue derived from the parcels post would also make possible a much more rapid extension of rural mail delivery, an agency which would be an untold saving of time and labor to farmers and their horses.

The Country Merchant

It is a very natural belief, and one very generally entertained by country merchants, that the establishment of a general parcels post would very greatly increase the business of mail-order houses, with ruinous results to the small retailers throughout the country. Both reason and experience, however, show that the fears of the country merchants in this respect are greatly exaggerated. In view of the fact that the mail-order houses have built up their business without the aid of an up-to-date parcels post, it is manifestly impossible to ascribe their success to a governmental service or to assume that their continued success would be materially affected thereby. The mail-order houses, as every catalog will show, always urge their customers to make up a sufficiently large order to ship by freight, that is, a consignment of 100 pounds or more, and the result is that a person who requires a certain article from a mail-order house either induces his neighbors to join with him in making up the order, thereby becoming an unpaid canvasser for the mail-order house; or he orders goods, sufficient to make up the weight, which under other circumstances he would purchase at the local store.

Make the Count. / Attractive

Speaking of the attitude of the country merchant toward the mail-order houses, Mr. Ransford, a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, said at the recent convention of that body:

"I maintain . . . that the greater facilities you put into the hands of people living in small places to deal with departmental stores at the centres, or, in other words, to live in the country and at the same time have the advantage of shopping in the city store, the more you will make the country attractive and the less likely you will be to make these people leave the country parts and flock to the cities. There was a meeting of the board of trade in my town a short time ago. They have adopted the method of having a committee of the retail storekeepers quietly, sub rosa, watch everything that comes

Continued on Page 17

Inquiry into Western Freight Rates

The campaign for a reduction of freight rates in Western Canada, in which The Guide has taken a prominent part, has had its first-fruits in the decision of the board of railway commissioners to hold a general inquiry into the whole question of Western freight rates. The commissioners have asked the government to appoint counsel to represent the public at the inquiry, and will first take the matter up at Ottawa on February 13, afterwards holding sittings at various points in the West.

The order of the board which is signed by His Honor J. P. Mabee, chief commissioner, is as follows:

"Whereas, as many general complaints and petitions have been made to the board against the existing freight rates charged by the railway companies operating in Canada west of Lake Superior, and the board had been delaying the consideration thereof until the final determination of the Regina rate case:

"And, whereas, the supreme court of Canada on the 6th day of December, ultimo, dismissed the appeal of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway companies from the order of the board No. 12,150, dated the 10th day of December, 1910, in the matter of the application of the City of Regina (above referred to) requiring the discrimination in favor of points in the province of Manitoba, and against points in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, to be removed by requiring the class freight rates from Port Arthur and Fort William and points east thereof, to the said points in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the said decision having left the board free to undertake a wider inquiry, and

"Whereas, as the tolls of the railway companies operating in the province of British Columbia are already the subject of inquiry by the board upon the complaints of the Vancouver board of trade and the United Farmers of Alberta, and

"Whereas, the board is empowered by the act upon its motion to hear and determine any matter or thing which, under the act, it might inquire into, hear and determine, upon application or complaint—

"Therefore it is declared to be advisable that

"(1) A general inquiry be at once undertaken by the board into all freight tolls in effect in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in the province of Ontario, west of and including Port Arthur and Fort William, with the view that in the event of its being determined that the said tolls, or any of them, are excessive, the same shall be reduced as the board may determine.

"(2) A sitting of the board will be held at the city of Ottawa on Tuesday, the 13th day of February, 1912, at 10 a.m., to consider the procedure upon the said inquiry and give directions with reference thereto."

the parcels post in Germany. When the parcels post regulations are examined, Canadians cannot help feeling that we are great international philanthropists. Under the law, the postmaster-general is authorized to make international postal conventions. The result is that the inhabitants of Great Britain and the principal foreign countries enjoy the right to send packages at 12 cents a pound or less, and up to 11 pounds in weight, from their own countries to any part of Canada. Similarly, a foreigner, or anyone for that matter, can send an eleven pound parcel to Great Britain or the principal foreign countries at the same rate. For instance, an eleven pound package may be sent from any post office in Canada to any place in France for 98 cents, or to England, Germany, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Mexico or Trinidad for \$1.32. To send the same articles from

panies, why the post office cannot undertake to carry every kind of parcel which an express company will handle at the present time. If the express companies charged reasonable rates, there would not be the same demand for the parcels post, but, as Judge Mabee, chairman of the Railway Commission, stated in a famous judgment, "the original principle upon which the express companies' tariffs are based is, 'what are the heaviest tariffs we can obtain from the public for the least service we can give them?'"

A Rural Service

There is no question that a parcels post service could be given by the post office at a great reduction of the express companies' charges, and in addition, the parcels post would have the great advantage from the point of view of the farmers of the country that parcels

Mrs. Pankhurst's Address

Concluded from January 3rd issue

But in the meantime women had been securing an entrance into politics. The Conservatives saw that woman was a useful factor in politics and founded the Primrose league. They recognized that though without the vote woman was more competent to teach men how to vote than the voters themselves. As a result of the start of the influence of women in politics the liberal party was an outcast for 20 years. It was some time later that the Liberal party woke up and organizing women's associations, won their way back to power.

Deputation in Lobby

It was on the eve of the general election of 1905 that the band of women who were in favor of the suffrage felt that then was the time to act, and they began to consider the situation. A measure was before the House, but like so many other good measures, it was talked out. A deputation of 400 women attended in the lobby when the final defeat came. An indignation meeting was held on the forbidden ground in front of St. Stephens', and while the police took down the names of the offenders, no legal proceedings were ever taken. The only member of the House who was present at the meeting was heard to say: "You have today kindled a light in England which will never go out, till women get the vote."

The Liberal party was then returned to power, and has since held the reins of government. The question was often asked why the women attacked the Liberal party. The reason was that the women had expected the vote from the progressive party, and when they did not get it they determined to oppose every government till the vote was secured, leaving all questions of policy in abeyance.

Militant Campaign

Mrs. Pankhurst then went on to describe the suffragist movement. "Our first demonstration of a militant campaign was in front of St. Stephens in 1905. Then we felt that the situation was hopeless. We had no support from the press. We were unknown practically to the public, and we felt that our patience was at length exhausted. We determined to resort to the only methods possible to secure the vote. If anyone present here can tell me of a better way we might have taken I should like to hear of it. We have never had any suggested so far."

"Well, thirteen of us formed the first militant association and we set out in the campaign to defeat the strongest government of modern England. What have we done in the six years? We are now the largest political aggregation in the United Kingdom. We raise more money and spend more in the year than any other political organization. The great government has, since we started to work, lost its huge majority, and is now at the mercy of the two smaller parties, on which it depends for support. We set out to make woman suffrage a part of practical politics."

The methods which the women employed were then described by Mrs. Pankhurst. First of all they tried deputations, but were informed by the prime minister that he had no time to hear the women as he was occupied with the voters. The next means was that of questioning the members of the government, and the first to be questioned was Sir Edward Grey, who won his spurs on the political platform by a speech in favor of woman suffrage. It was at a meeting of his in Manchester that a daughter of Mrs. Pankhurst along with a working girl of the city, determined to ask the question. They had with them banners which they displayed at the close of the minister's speech when they asked the question merely to show clearly what they wanted.

The question was "Will the Liberal government give women the vote?"

The question was unanswered and before it could be, both girls were torn from their seats, dragged from the hall with their clothes torn and their hands bleeding from the rough treatment they received. They were flung into the street and there they held a meeting of protest and were immediately arrested by the police on the charge of obstructing the street.

Sacrifice Liberty for Cause

At the court next day the two women were fined, but refusing to pay the fine went to prison, one for seven days and the other for three days. Mrs. Pankhurst then went to her daughter and wished to pay the fine, thinking they had gone far enough. But the answer of Miss Christobel was "If you pay the fine I shall never come home."

"Then," continued Mrs. Pankhurst, "the ice was broken. People saw there was some reality in the claim when women were willing to give up their liberty for it. Since that date hundreds of women have been thrown out of meetings with their questions unanswered and fearing the question, ministers of the crown have escaped hurriedly and in disguise at the close of the meeting, saying they had a train to catch."

"At all these meetings the women never once interrupted foolishly and senselessly as do the students at women's and other meetings. They spoke only when they had pertinent interjections to make. They were thrown out for thus interjecting, with much violence, and as a result they were soon forbidden to attend meetings and only a few privileged were allowed to attend after vouching that they would not open their mouths. But they had a remedy and they could hide under platforms, in organ pipes and on the roof of the hall. Women had been known to remain on a roof for thirty-six hours without food waiting for the opportunity to interrupt a speaker. They could also hold outside meetings, and as women have penetrating voices they could easily be heard inside. When it was summer they could force the meeting inside to close the window and the men preferred to perspire copiously than to hear what the women would say. Then barricades were erected in the street to keep the women away. It was then that we felt that the stone is a time-honored political weapon and wrapping our questions round the stone we hurled it through the windows, as near as we could to the feet of the speaker that he might at least receive our message."

Laughter a Weapon

"In all this campaign the women never took a single step forward without being pushed back first of all by their opponents. We did not mind being laughed at as long as by laughter we could get our way to the vote. But the laughter was also turned against the statesman who refused to answer us. The statesman is a sort of serious individual not to be mocked or jeered at, but it was somewhat undignified for the first minister of the crown to make his way out by the rear entrance with a horse cloth over his head or to pass by an underground passage to the post office and then be shot down the parcel tube. People began to take us seriously then. A leading paper, when Mr. Asquith went to Birmingham, sent a wire to its local correspondent. 'Never mind the prime minister. What are the suffragettes doing?'"

"Our next move was the canvass, and with a distinct woman's platform we took the field. We said, 'Vote against the government till it gives women the vote.' Candidates then began to complain that we took their audiences from them, but our reply was that the country was free, and if they wished to have a bigger house they should give better speeches."

"Particularly in the working class districts we gained ground and we found that as we went into the social problems that were within the province of women we found the support of men who were not skilled in party lore, but had human hearts. We then became a real power in the election and government candidates where we worked against them were often defeated."

"We have also now thirty branches of a tax resistance league, and many women who have taxes to pay refuse to contribute to the government in which they have no voice."

Social Legislation

"But the cause we have at heart is deeper by far than the mere securing

of the vote. We wish to have a share in the great social legislation which is needed in modern society. There is the appalling waste of human life where the pressure of population is felt most. England is now embarked on a campaign for more social legislation modelled though imperfectly on what is going on in Australia and New Zealand. The confession of those who are in authority in those colonies is that the measures have been introduced since the franchise was extended to women. If this beneficial legislation can be carried out in a country which is so sparsely populated, why do we have to wait for it in England?"

"This last week has given us at home a new handle which we can use to advantage against the government. The insurance bill of David Lloyd George is in a terrible mess, and it has been passed, and brings a new grievance for women. The bill proposes insurance against unemployment and sickness. There are a few women who are included under the higher scale, but the bulk are on the lower. A domestic servant has to contribute 3d. a week, and the mistress a similar amount, and the government gives a little more. This goes to form a fund which gives a man 10s. a week when sick, but the woman only 7s. 6d. Yet the women contribute the same sum as the men. Further, if the woman marries, she falls out of the benefit and loses every penny subscribed, and so also does the mistress. She can only re-enter if she becomes a widow and is at the same time a wage-earner. If not a wage-earner, she cannot participate. The bill takes no account of women and children. Only when the man is sick is any grant made. This bill, I may state, has converted many an anti-suffragist into a suffragist, and spread the general feeling that it is impossible to do the women justice under the government of man. Many amendments were proposed to rectify the conditions, but they were closed and the bill went through without any improvement being made as far as women are concerned. In the face of such an injustice, the differences of class have been forgotten, and Albert hall was last week the scene of an unusual function, when mistress and maid met together to denounce the proposals of Lloyd George."

English Divorce Law

"All these facts only serve to provide fuel for the flame of the woman suffrage movement. There has been a great deal of talk lately of new legislation for those who are about to enter into marriage. Woman should have a say as one of the contracting parties. There are the questions of divorce and of the training of children. Who knows better of these matters than do women? There are also the trades and professions which are at the present time open to women. It is only right that we should have some say in the legislation concerning us. We have heard much of the English divorce law. It is a disgrace to any civilized country. The only redeeming feature of the matter is that the bulk of men are better than the law allows. But there is the minority, and the law should be severe for them. They are as bad as the law allows them to be. If woman only had weight in politics this would be rectified soon. She will serve to call more attention to such questions of national welfare. If we are to have any divorce law at all, and that is a much-debated question, it should be a law that is equal both for man and woman. Unless women get the vote we have no guarantee that it will be so. There is again the legal status of married persons. Nature has given the child two parents, the law gives but one, and it is the father when the child is born in wedlock, but if the child is born out of wedlock, it is the mother. Men have made these laws, but what we want is to have Nature's law as man's law."

Emigration Problem

"There is also the problem of emigration. Women we are told are required in Canada and elsewhere to populate the empire. But can you get the better class of women to come out here unless it can be shown that there are conditions in

Canada which would induce them to come? Compare Canada with Australia and you can easily figure out where the best of the women from the home country who find no room for them there, are going. In Australia and in some of the Western states they can have all the privileges and the status of citizenship, and as there are few women there they will be treated with all the chivalry and courtesy they might get elsewhere. There is nothing open to the man which is not open to the woman also. But here in Canada what do you give? A woman cannot homestead unless she is a widow with a young family. What you must do in Canada is to make the status of woman as dignified as that of man, and at the same time to give her more right of self-protection than she has today."

The White Slave Trade

"And there is that greatest of all questions, the white slave trade. Young women go astray from poverty, helplessness, and ignorance of life. The cause, as is well known, is in the main economic, and for this evil men are responsible in a terrible way to women. We want laws for the elevating of the working class girl, and who will give them so readily as women, who understand every condition? We want to give our girls a good education and instruction in a trade and the white slave traffic will cease, for their will be no girls to buy."

"If we look around in the world, where do we see women happy, well treated and satisfied unless where the world has been made what women wish it to be? Men are responsible if they allow the present condition of things to continue. Women have the power to work out their own salvation. But as it is, if a woman is ruined, if a child is injured, man is responsible for it all. It is a responsibility I would not care to have, and, as things are, I would not be a man for all the world. If women fail as men have failed, then they will bear the burden with them. But since men cannot protect and shield us, let us share the duty with them, let us use our power so that woman may be a participant not to tyrannise over man, but to take a share in the responsibilities of ruling without which there is no real representative government. What we really are interested in is this fight is the uplifting of the sex and better conditions of humanity than men can secure. In the legal home there is but the man. What we want is the combined intelligence of man and woman working for the salvation of the children of the race. This will make for the world a better time than ever before in its history. It will raise mankind to heights of which now it has little conception. We must only make this last fight for human freedom that as the class distinction disappeared so that sex distinction may pass, and then you will get better things than men can by themselves secure."

Mrs. Pankhurst was Cheered

There were loud and prolonged cheers as Mrs. Pankhurst took her seat after speaking for a full two hours. Before she could be thanked she had to leave to catch the night train for the West, where she will lecture next at Victoria. She will return through the States lecturing at various points on the women's question.

Before she left Mrs. Pankhurst said that she was much impressed with the women of Western Canada, their independence and self-reliance, but thought that they had yet to be awakened to their duties as members of the community. She had met with but few women in Canada who took as active a part in public affairs as did the women of the Old Country. Such a condition of affairs would have to be changed before they could induce the better class of young Englishwomen who had gone through some branch of higher education, to settle here. The disposition to let things be would never gain anything for the women of Canada, and she regretted that politics here were such that women could not find an entrance even to work on such public boards as the school board.

Continued on Page 18

The Co-operative Movement

By George Keen

Concluded from Last Week

During the last generation co-operation has made remarkable strides on the European continent. Before 1882 there was no co-operative dairy in Denmark. Today there are more than 1200 and you have, no doubt, heard of their influence in the British market. Retail societies were almost unknown in Denmark prior to the eighties of the last century. In 1906 there were 1200. In Sweden, in the ten years ending 1906, 3162 co-operative societies of various kinds were registered. Finland in 1901 had one co-operative society—a store. In 1908 there were 310 stores, 308 dairies, 206 banking and 192 for miscellaneous purposes. In a little more than six years 1016 societies came into existence. In Roumania there are more than 2000 credit societies, among the peasants, who were almost unacquainted with such institutions 15 years ago. In Hungary distributive co-operation was actually unknown in 1890. Today there are more than 800 societies federated with the "Wholesale" organized in 1898. In Switzerland, while the movement in its initiation was almost contemporary with that of the Rochdale pioneers, the great bulk of the existing societies have been formed during the last 20 years. No less than 2138 societies were established in that, the smallest country in Europe, between 1900 and 1907. Co-operative societies in Holland run into the thousands, organized during the last fifteen years.

The progress of the movement in Germany has been remarkable, there being no less than 25,714 societies of various kinds in existence. In the agricultural section 13,127 were credit and banking, 1,699 raw material, 3,294 productive, being mostly dairy, and 892 miscellaneous. In France, Austria, Italy, Norway and Russia the movement is also well represented and indeed nearly every country in the civilized world, including Japan and India, a co-operative union having recently been organized in the latter country.

I am afraid that I have given you a surfeit of statistics, but while I cannot expect in a rapid review their portent to be fully appreciated, they will give

some idea of the extent to which the co-operative faith in our social relations is accepted throughout the world, and that while men may differ in temperament because of their racial origin, national environment or religious opinions they can agree in the moral virtue and social value of this great international co-operative movement, which would substitute harmony, economy and justice for the prevailing industrial unrest, economic waste and class privileges, prejudices and hatred.

Canada and United States

The United States and Canada have been long regarded as the Sahara of the movement, the great desert upon which it is difficult for the seed of co-operation to take root. There is, however, considerable activity on both sides of the line. A few weeks ago a convention was held at Minneapolis of leading agricultural authorities, including the assistant-secretary of agriculture from Washington, to define true co-operation which it did on the lines I have mentioned. In Canada considerable progress is being made in distribution, the Canadian union having thirteen societies in affiliation and a number of others in process of organization.

Co-operation is bound to make headway on this continent. It is the only possible alternative to trusts, and with intelligent activity on the part of our people will eventually be found to be a substitute, gradually taking the place of capitalistic exploitation, in the same manner as local prohibition seems to be gradually replacing the licensed system. A democracy will not permanently tolerate the ever-growing tendency of trusts to dominate trade and commerce in the interests of the few.

Co-operative Sale of Honey

Every form of genuine co-operative effort is looked upon with favor by the movement. In your own case it would take the form of the co-operative sale of your produce and the purchase of your supplies. The latter feature will, I should imagine, although I have no personal experience, be relatively unimportant.

You will have gathered from my remarks that in my judgment, the only genuine co-operative method would be for each producer to sell his crop to the society at the market price, to accept a flat rate of say 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. on his capital and for the net profits of sale to be divided among the members in proportion to the value of the product each contributes to the society. Such a society ought to be of great value to producer and consumer alike in eliminating unnecessary expenses in distribution and in maintaining a standard of quality, a most essential feature in all food products.

I know nothing of the honey industry so am not qualified to give technical advice, but, looking at the subject in a common sense light, I would suggest that a capable business man, with the necessary tact to work in harmony with the members and also possessing the technical experience of the business to efficiently manage the institution and sell the produce, should be appointed. Members should each have one vote only and it should be given in person. Care is needed that the members, through the directors, control the policy and supervise the business, and to that end directors should be appointed with the necessary co-operative spirit and possessed of good common sense. Short of this qualification it will mean that while your society will in form be co-operative, it will in management really be proprietary, and in course of time you would find, as is frequently the case on this continent, the business gravitating into the individual ownership of the manager and the conditions you are seeking to avoid will be restored. One of the difficulties I anticipate, you will have to meet with will be the exercising of a close oversight in the conduct of the business, your directors and members being drawn from such a large area in this province. Unless a considerable section of the members take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the society, it will soon cease to be one in fact. To overcome this difficulty I would suggest that county sections should be formed, if they are not already in existence, and that each county or a combination

of adjacent counties, should elect its director to the board of the society, which will no doubt meet in Toronto or some other central place, and that the general meeting should be held in sectional districts, each sectional director submitting the policy and proposals of his board to the local members of all the sections so ascertained by their votes prevailing as the authority of the members in general meeting assembled.

One Billion Dollars Saved

Reverting to agriculture generally I may say that while during the last half century one billion dollars have been saved to British co-operators by their associated efforts in the purchase of merchandise and in one city alone—that of Edinburgh—the savings so effected have in the last 26 years reached the extraordinary total of \$21,379,035, their opportunities, by the nature of the industries in which they are engaged, are more circumscribed than those of the farming community of this country.

Agricultural Development

In the case of the farmers of Canada, they finance, by personal or borrowed capital, their own labor and market its produce so that they can effect by co-operative effort great savings both "coming and going", that is to say in the production and sale of the commodities they have to market as well as in the purchase of the merchandise they have to buy.

Notwithstanding the enormous success of British Co-operation it will be seen from the figures that I have given that but a very small percentage of my fellow co-operators in the old land benefit by the co-operative employment of their labor.

In every agricultural trading centre in Canada might be gradually evolved a co-operative institution which would not only organize the farmers' demand for merchandise and eliminate the middleman's profit therefrom, but it might at the same time organize the sale of his produce also by placing it in the hands of the consumer direct, through his own distributive societies, developing along parallel lines in Canadian towns and cities, and with the great British co-operative consuming population.

Social Advantage

Such an institution would do more. It would replace suspicion of each other's motives by fraternal confidence in each other's integrity and good intentions. It would, as in Britain and other countries, provide opportunities for social intercourse, recreation and education, and do as it has done for British co-operators to a remarkable extent, give the farmers of the country better opportunities for acquiring personal experience in the transaction of business and the treatment of public questions, thereby providing for the service of the state a body of men truly democratic in their habits of mind, fraternal to their social ambitions and intellectually equipped for the development by pure, good and progressive methods of government, of this great Dominion of Canada so fraught with opportunities for the advantage and happiness of mankind.

RUMELY'S BUY OUT AMERICAN-ABELL PLANT

Toronto, Jan. 8.—Ed. A. Rumely, representing the Rumely concern, of La Porte, Ind., has concluded negotiations for the purchase of the stock in the American-Abell Engine and Thresher company, of Toronto. The company he represents has recently bought out the Advance Company, of Battle Creek, Mich., and among its assets was a half share in the American-Abell company, of Toronto.

"We hope to double the output of the plant here," said Mr. Rumely. "After a while we shall either extend the plant or open up another in Canada for the manufacture of tractors, which are replacing horses in Western Canada."

"We have a great market for our machines in Western Canada, and one reason why we are locating here is that we paid \$300,000 duty on tractors, threshers and other machines sent into Canada from our La Porte headquarters last year."

"We are letting go of our market in Argentina and Russia to devote more attention to the great market of the Canadian West."

Two and a half million dollars is the value placed on the Toronto plant.

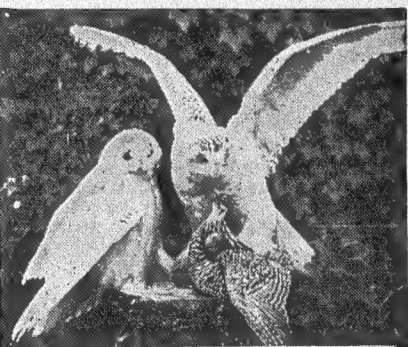
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The Achievements of the Grain Growers' Movement

Since Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in the prairie provinces in the summer of 1910, and Canada as a whole for the first time then became informed of the Grain Growers' movement and its aims, there have been at least three tributes to the effectiveness of the well-organized movement in the West for freer trade with the United States and Great Britain. The ready acceptance by the late Liberal government at Ottawa of President Taft's proposals for reciprocity was the first and most important of these tributes. Another was Mr. Borden's promise, made to the Grain Growers in the summer of 1911, of a tariff commission; and a third tribute to the influence which this movement is having on the Dominion is to be found in the official report of the Toronto convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which was circulated among the members of the association during the first week in December. The change in the attitude of the association towards the tariff, easily discernible in the official report of the proceedings at the Toronto convention, is quite remarkable when the history of the association from the Halifax convention of 1902 is recalled. The Fielding tariff of 1897 was then on the statute book; and the full preference of thirty-three and one-third per cent. in favor of all imports from Great Britain had gone into effect a few months before the Halifax meeting. It had caused much uneasiness to many of the members of the association, and in particular to the members who were in the woollen and cotton industries. Moreover, after the enactment of the Fielding tariff at Ottawa, the Dingley tariff, with its unprecedentedly high rates, had been enacted at Washington; and as a result of these two new conditions, the Halifax convention, from the point of view of the protectionist movement in Canada, was the most important in the history of the association.

The developments at the Halifax convention were: (1) the adoption of a resolution defining the attitude of the association towards the preference for Great Britain; (2) the beginning of an agitation for the curtailment of the preference on woollens; and (3) the beginning of an agitation for a new tariff with protective duties as high as those in the Dingley Act. The resolution with regard to the preference—a resolution which still expresses the policy of the association—affirmed that while the tariff should be framed primarily for Canadian interests, it should, nevertheless, give a substantial preference to the Mother Country, "recognizing always that under any conditions, the minimum tariff must afford adequate protection to all Canadian producers."

The movement for the curtailment of the preference begun at the Halifax convention was soon attended with success; for in 1904 the wool schedule was so revised by the Laurier government as to leave British manufacturers with an advantage of only five per cent. over non-British competitors for Canadian trade; and there has been no change since in rates of advantage to British exporters of woollen goods. In the same session of Parliament at which the first curtailment of the preference was made, partial success also attended the agitation of the Manufacturers' Association for a revision of the tariff with rates on the Dingley level. The government announced in this session of 1904 that they would revise the tariff; and when Mr. Fielding, who was then minister of finance, made this announcement he made a statement which warranted the Manufacturers' Association in concluding that something approximating to Dingley rates were to be conceded to them. Hence at every session of the tariff commission of 1905-6 members of the association pressed for Dingley rates, and the association as a whole in its memorial submitted at Ottawa in February, 1906, supported these pleas. The case for Dingley rates as urged on the commission was that as the United States imposed duties so high that Canadian manufacturers could do no business with Americans, rates in the Dominion tariff should be correspondingly high to prevent American manufacturers doing business with Canada.

The government, at the revision in the

session of 1906-7, did not wholly ignore these demands for more protection. Nearly every member of the Manufacturers' Association who had appeared before the tariff commission was conceded something to compensate him for his trouble. These increases ranged from two and a half to seven and a half per cent. They were worth while in a country in which manufacturers exact from consumers the last cent that the tariff will permit. But the second Fielding tariff—the tariff of 1907—was by no means on the Dingley model; and at the Toronto convention of the Manufacturers' Association in 1907, there were many expressions of disappointment that the new tariff had not pushed rates much

nearer to those of the Dingley Act. One Toronto member, who had been especially insistent on higher duties to equalize railway rates and to enable him to hold the trade in stoves in the prairie provinces against American competition from St. Paul and Minneapolis, went so far as to demand that the association should continue its agitation for higher rates, and declared himself in favor of a tariff as high as Haman's gallows, if a tariff so high was necessary to exclude American manufacturers from the Dominion.

The official report of the recent Toronto convention makes it clear that in spite of the fact that a Conservative government is now in power at Ottawa there is for the present at any rate to be no attempt at a renewal of the demand of the association of 1904-7 for a tariff on the Dingley model. There was no mention of Dingley rates or of a tariff as high as Haman's gallows. There was much less insistence on higher duties

than at any of the annual conventions of the association held between 1902 and 1910. By 1910 the Grain Growers' movement was influencing opinion in Canada; and its influence was traceable in the proceedings of the convention of the Manufacturers' Association that was held at Vancouver in that year. Then the argument was that the Grain Growers must be conciliated and educated to realize that protection was of advantage to them in enlarging the home market for Canadian grown grain and farm products. Much argument to the same effect was advanced at the Toronto convention, where so far as the tariff was concerned, the pace was regulated by the president's statement that he was not going to advocate a higher tariff or even a high tariff, and that the association would be ill-advised to ask for material increases in the existing rates of duty. "The vote of the people," he added, in alluding to the general election at which reciprocity was defeated and

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the Conservative government brought into power at Ottawa, "cannot be distorted into a building permit to heighten the tariff wall. It endorses the policy of reasonable, moderate, fair and practical protection. Beyond that it does not go."

One member of the association—Mr. J. F. Ellis, of Toronto—was emphatic in his endorsement of this statement of the president of the policy that should be followed by the association. "It is," he said, "a sane policy, and I feel sure that every fair-minded man will come to the conclusion that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will stand by your recommendation, which I am sure they will, and there will be no kick about the tariff." Another member—Mr. Henderson, of Windsor, Ontario—also endorsed the policy that the president had urged, and was anxious that the impression should not go abroad that the association stood for a high tariff. "We simply want," he added, "to get ordinary protection which will benefit the country and not simply benefit individuals. If we let that impression go abroad I think it will do away with a good deal of the feeling that now exists in the West." This last statement is an admission from the protectionists themselves of the influence that the Grain Growers' movement has already had on the Dominion. If these declarations at the Toronto convention may be accepted as sincere the Grain Growers' movement has obviously more than justified itself. From 1902 to 1910 the Manufacturers' Association was on the aggressive. Since the Vancouver convention it has been on the defensive; and never since the association was reorganized in 1900, and by this reorganization became a Dominion as distinct from an Ontario organization, was it more obviously on the defensive or more eager to let the Dominion know that it had abandoned aggression than at the Toronto convention of 1911.

Accepting this new attitude of the Manufacturers' Association as sincere and as one to which it will adhere, the Fielding tariff of 1907 with the many increases in duties and curtailments of the British preference embodied in it, may be taken as the high water mark of the protectionist movement in Canada, much as the Payne-Aldrich tariff of 1909 is seemingly the high water mark of the protectionist movement in the United States. If this assumption should be well-grounded it is a remarkable achievement for a popular movement that began in the West as recently as the winter of 1909-10, of which the Dominion as a whole had no knowledge until Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour in the prairie provinces of eighteen months ago. The only organized movement against protection since the Liberal party in 1897 took over the National policy of the Conservatives has been that of the farmers of Ontario and the Grain Growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; and in this movement urban communities, and the press in the large cities—two newspapers only excepted—have had no part. With the Canadian Manufacturers' Association convinced that the protectionist movement has now been pushed as far as it is possible or expedient to carry it, interest begins to center in the conventions of the Grain Growers' Associations which will

be held during the coming winter. One fact can be taken for granted. The Grain Growers will not cease their agitation for freer trade with the United States and Great Britain, because the manufacturers have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the tariff of 1907 had better be accepted as the best that they can hope to obtain. As soon as the new apportionment of representation in the House of Commons is settled the quota of members elected from the prairie provinces will be nearly doubled, and with this increase in political power for the three Western provinces no government at Ottawa can long withstand the Grain Growers' movement.—E. P.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send on only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

Ques.—(1). Who are the legal heirs of a married man in Manitoba when there is no will left.

(2). What witnesses, if any, are required for a legal will?—W. G. Hartry, Waskada, Man.

Ans.—(1). Widow takes one-third of estate, children take remainder in equal shares. If no children, widow takes all. If mother dead, children take all, if no widow or children, all goes to father.

(2). A will wholly written and signed by testator himself requires no witness. Any other will requires to be signed by testator in presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and such witnesses shall attest and subscribe will, in presence of testator. First form of will should not be used on account of the difficulty of proving it.

A BREAKING CONTRACT

I have a written contract with a party for 200 acres of breaking, which was done in the summer of 1910. The contract specifies that the breaking which was done with a steam outfit, was to be done by July 1, 1910. 130 acres were broken in June and then the outfit pulled away and broke something like 270 acres for other parties in the same locality, then broke the remainder of mine which was about the 25th of August. I was not here then, had not moved yet, but I get all this information from my neighbors who have remarked time and again that the 70 acres were broken too late when it was very dry. Now the contract specifies that I am to pay \$300.00 cash and give my note for the balance, \$350.00 to be paid November 1, 1911. All this I did, but have not yet paid the note. The note was discounted by the bank some time this summer after I moved here and as I lost my crop by frost I was compelled to renew the note at the bank. Now I should like to ask if I can be compelled to carry out the remainder of the contract. If there is any part to which I am entitled, how much and how should I proceed? E.G.

Ans.—As against the bank the inquirer would have no right of action, but would have to pay the note. If the contract with the parties who did the breaking specified that time was the essence of it, the inquirer would have a right of action against them for any damages he may have sustained by reason of delay in doing the breaking.

RENTING ON SHARES

Ques.—I am leaving my farm, horses and implements, also supplying seed, lessee to perform all labor and receive one third of crop. Please say in your paper what proportion of threshing and twine expenses I should bear.

Ans.—This should have been provided for in the contract. You had now better arbitrate, each appointing one arbitrator and these two a third.

BREAKAGES BY HIRED MAN

I am a laboring man working for a farmer handling his outfit, and one of his animals gets hurt or dies, or I break his machinery or tools while using them. Can he make me pay for them or not?

Ans.—Not unless you have wilfully and negligently been the cause of the loss.

"MEN WHO KNOW" USE THE

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Does it not mean a great deal to YOU, the prospective buyer of a Cream Separator, that such men as

Andrew Carnegie, the great steel magnate
 F. G. Bourne, Pres't Singer Sewing Machine Co.
 Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College
 Henry Williams, Pres't Sherwin-Williams Paint Co.
 Hon. Sydney Fisher, Ex-Minister of Agriculture
 Wm. MacKenzie, Pres't Canadian Northern Railway
 Arsene Lamy, Ltd., Montreal's great French store
 C. W. Seamans, Pres't Remington Typewriter Co.
 W. H. Stevens, Sec'y Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n
 Hon. Wm. J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York City

and many others like them, good dairy farmers as well as great leaders in every sphere of human endeavor, each of whom is possessed of much personal experience and a thousand authoritative sources of separator information, are among the 1,375,000 satisfied users of DE LAVAL Cream Separators?

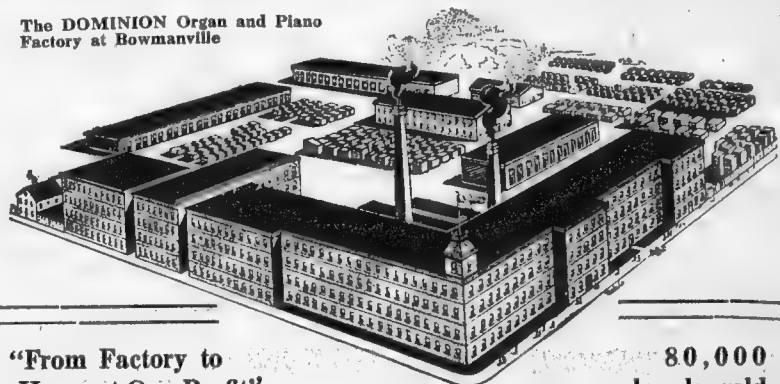
It's always good policy to profit by the experience of others.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL

The DOMINION Organ and Piano Factory at Bowmanville



"From Factory to Home at One Profit"

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No Costly Show-Rooms or Purchased Testimonials from Artists to add to the Cost of

"DOMINION"

PIANOS :: ORGANS :: PLAYER-PIANOS

EVERY instrument is sold direct from the factory, or through our own agents, at factory prices. Thus you save at least \$100 of "costs that add no value" which are included in the prices of pianos sold the usual way. Moreover, no other piano maintains so pure and rich a tone under all conditions of climate so long a time as a DOMINION. The arch plate frame, as used in grand pianos, ensures this.

You should get full particulars. Catalogue sent free if you write.

Dominion Organ and Piano Company Ltd.
 BOWMANVILLE, Ont.



GEO. H. RIFE
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 362 6TH ST., BRANDON

DOMINION Manufacturing Methods Insure High Quality

DOMINION Selling Methods Insure Low Price

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem of offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

FROM OLD ONTARIO

Editor, Guide:—Enclosed find subscription for The Guide for 1912 (\$1.00). I have now had The Guide on trial for some time and find that I could not very well do without it. You are doing a noble work for the farmers of this country and I extend the hand of fellowship to you and my brother agriculturists across the rocks and offer my hearty co-operation in this fight for freedom from these monopolists who are sucking the life blood out of the nation in order to make an easy living.

Though reciprocity was defeated by our province, it is not dead as some claim. It is simply as the good seed sown in the ground, which will eventually bring forth something more abundant in the shape of absolute free trade, not only in natural but in manufactured products as well. This I feel confident will be the case if producers and consumers will diligently study such papers as The Guide and the Weekly Sun of Toronto, four years hence, if indeed this Borden-Bourassa alliance will hold out for that time, as the tail is already wagging the dog. I also thank you very much for the Cockshutt exposure and hope you will refer to it in every issue for the next year. There are also other combines that should have a little free advertising in the same way.

GEO. P. SEEBACK.

Sebringville, Ont.

ADVOCATES A STRIKE

Editor, Guide:—It is evident that a large quantity of grain has been, and will be, sold on the Western market this winter at and below the cost of production. This ruinous state of affairs is due to three causes, each closely allied one to the other. Firstly, a restricted and uncompetitive market; secondly, inadequate transportation service; thirdly, over production and congestion due to these facts. The Grain Growers of the West are engaged in a strenuous and costly experiment of endeavoring to pay off their mortgages and purchase the necessities of life by trying to force into every cubic foot of space available, two cubic feet of grain. An effort was recently made to enlarge our market and relieve the congestion and incidentally procure better railway competition, but owing to the wise, or unwise, counsel of those who really believed that a wider market would be injurious to us, together with those who were guided by selfish interest alone, the effort was defeated.

The farmers of the West are now in a position similar to that of the boy in the fable, who having filled his hand with nuts was unable to withdraw it from the jar; and the advice given on that supposed occasion would fill the bill in this, viz., let go half, or in other words, produce only the amount capable of passing through the neck of the jar—the channels of transportation. We are engaged in a frantic effort to do the impossible, and having failed to break the "neck of the jar," our only alternative is to curtail production, to reduce our output to the requirements of the market and the ability of the railways to move our produce at the time we desire it moved, which, naturally, is when we see a margin of profit, not a loss.

But by adopting this course we are merely temporizing. We are doing absolutely nothing to force the hands of the Dominion government to grant our demands laid down at Ottawa last December. We hear a great deal in one way and another about the "siege of Ottawa," and rightly so, but now it is time we

heard something about its capitulation. We have resorted to nearly every reasonable constitutional and legitimate way to get justice, but to no avail. There is yet one more plan which, if adopted by the Grain Growers of the West, would bring the Canadian government to its knees, and make the capitulation of Ottawa an accomplished fact. We can make the grass to grow in the factory yards of Canada and between the rails of the C. P. R. The plan is simplicity itself. The move I suggest is not to move at all, in other words, Strike. What could possibly be easier and entail less loss (conditions taken into consideration) to the Western farmer than to sit down and do nothing? At present he is nothing short of a slave to the manufacturers and corporations. Picture to yourself the consternation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association:

the prospect of no machinery being wanted in the West this year." And of the C. P. R. at "no grain to be shipped from the West this year." What a wholesome comedown there would be in C. P. R. stock, at present forced away up above 200 as the result of robbing the farmer in freight and express rates; shunting his grain into the nearest gravel pit where it remains at the will of the railway officials, and by the time it gets to its destination, hardly paying the freight. The farmers having stopped work the factory hands in the East would be out of a job. That silly goose stopped laying those golden eggs! How preposterous! Ogilvie milling shares down! Terminal and initial elevators empty and the combine broke! Grain exchange out of business! Every institution in Canada depending, directly or indirectly, on the work of the Grain Growers, demoralized! In the meantime what are the Grain Growers doing? Taking a well earned rest, conserving their resources looking after a number of little details which is much to their interest to do, experiencing a tremendous reduction in "running expenses" and confidently looking for the "capitulation of Ottawa" in the passing into law of the farmers demands made on the 16th of December, 1910.

I am not submitting this suggestion of a "Grain Growers' strike" to you with the idea that such a stupendous undertaking could be put into operation under present state of organization! It may never be possible, or necessary. But I do say, that if the manufacturing and corporate interests refuse to yield after being appealed to on the grounds of common justice, and if it is considered desirable in the interests of the country at large that the farmers' demands as presented to Parliament should be acceded to, then such a strike as I have outlined to bring about the capitulation of Ottawa, would be justifiable. But on the other

hand, if the farmers' bill of rights is to remain in cold storage; then it would be directly in the interests of the Western Grain Growers to curtail their output, and incidentally their expenses, so as not to more than meet the requirements of our market and the ability of our railways to give us adequate service.

But the chief cause, in fact the whole cause, of the trouble is, the wild rush for material gain; first, by the corporate and selfish interests; and secondly, by the working classes mainly to meet the demands of the former; all alike forgetful that none of these things that we "need" are rightly gained unless "added" to us.

W. G. FITZGERALD.

Grenfell, Sask.

OPEN LETTER TO MR. GREEN

F. W. Green, Esq.
Sec-Treas., Grain Growers' Association,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

I understand that it is now in order for farmers to make suggestions regarding resolutions, etc., that might be introduced and discussed at our next provincial convention of Grain Growers. I am of the opinion (and that strongly) that we are not nearly radical enough in our demands, and I have talked to other farmers who likewise agree with me along these lines. In a letter I wrote some time ago to The Guide, I stated that for over thirty years I had advocated "reform" and when we struggled some "reform" through, we had shortly to begin and reform the "reform." But I am now candidly of the opinion that Socialism offers the only logical solution of the grievances that confront us as producers of wealth today. Some may think that farmers are independent workers, but I do not think that among all classes of workers there are any who are greater slaves to capitalism than farmers. I mean those who are actually living and working on their farms. Why, we simply have no independence at all. The time may have been (and in warm countries may be yet) where the farmers could eke out an existence without having to bow to capitalism, but not so in this country owing to the necessity for expensive implements and the price we get for what we sell in comparison to the prices we have to pay for what we want to buy. We have to take the other fellows weights both ways. We have to sell at his price and buy at his price, and if we make any kick at the price offered us, just as likely as not we are "boycotted" and in some cases cannot sell at all. This picture is not overdrawn for I can give concrete cases of just such. Now I will be brief and come to the point of what I have to say. If the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta in their annual conventions will come out boldly and endorse the Socialist party (as they will have to eventually), the two old parties will soon be falling over each other in their haste to give us all the reforms we have asked for, and more too, for they will do anything before being compelled to get off our backs. I have been in this fight for over forty years and I am sick and tired of palliatives.

The elections in the United States show that the people are investigating the merits of Socialism. The enemies of Socialism can no longer scare the people with such phrases as "anarchy," "free love," etc. Those lies have run their course and are relegated to the political nuisance ground. Let any sensible person take Webster's unabridged definition of Socialism, or the Encyclopedia Britannica, and he will find no such phrases as mentioned above. The ministers of the gospel in the States are coming over in great numbers to Socialism. We have three of them elected on the Socialist ticket to very important positions, to wit, Mayor Duncan, of Butte, Montana; Mayor Wilson, of Berkeley, California; and a few days ago Mayor Lunn, of Schenectady, N. Y., besides a goodly number on the Socialist lecture platform. Witness the Rev. Alexander Irvine, and such able writers as Charles Edward Russell. No, I for one do not intend to fool away any more time, begging the old parties for reforms, but shall give the few remaining years of my life battling for the principles enunciated by International Socialism.

Fraternally,
WM. NESBITT, Sr.

Tessier, Sask.

Important Announcement

Many of our subscribers, when forwarding their renewals, omit to fill in their name and address on coupon.

Others, when notifying change of address, neglect to state where they formerly resided.

Will our readers please note to give all particulars, and write their name, post office and province as plainly as possible to save disappointment?

Several of our patrons also state that they do not get The Guide regularly. We would like to mention that every issue leaves Winnipeg each week without fail. If you miss any number, communicate with our Circulation Department at once.

Woman's Home Companion and American Magazine

GUARANTEE TO SUBSCRIBERS

The enormous rush of subscriptions during the past few weeks, and the great amount of mail matter passing through the mails at this season, is causing a delay in the delivery of

THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
AND
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

If any of our readers have not yet received their magazines, we would ask them to be patient, with the assurance that they will be absolutely sure of receiving their periodicals at the earliest possible moment.

ADVANCE IN PRICE

The other week we announced that, owing to the postal tariff, we were obliged to increase the price of these magazines fifty cents. We are still receiving a large number of subscriptions at the old rate. We would ask our patrons who wish to take advantage of this combination offer to carefully note the advanced prices:

The Grain Growers' Guide	Special Offer for Twelve Months,
Woman's Home Companion	\$2.25
The Grain Growers' Guide	Special Offer for Twelve Months,
American Magazine	\$2.25

A Good Suggestion

SEND THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
TO THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Forward us \$1.00 and we will mail The Guide, post paid, 52 times to any address in Canada or Great Britain

DO IT RIGHT NOW!

GREATER CASE 40

**Backed by a 70-Year-Old Reputation
and \$40,000,000 Capital**

This car we regard as the crowning achievement of a company which for seventy years has stood at the head of manufacturers of the highest type of machinery. It is a quality product from first to last and, by all standards of comparison, the greatest value in an automobile on the market today. The Greater Case is great in size and magnificent in appearance. It has all the elegance and style and luxurious comfort of cars that cost a fortune. But the dominant factor in its supremacy is hidden under the hood.

—IT'S THE CASE ENGINE!

The Case is known far and wide as the car with the

famous engine. This engine embodies advanced ideas found in no other make—ideas that have been worked out with consummate skill and infinite care and patience.

It took eighteen years to perfect the engine that makes the Case supreme.

These eighteen years, devoted to designing, experimenting, refining, improving and perfecting this wonderful engine, have brought forth what we believe to be the masterpiece of America.

An engine so simple, compact, silent, accessible and powerful that its equal does not exist.

"The Car With the Famous Engine"

Our Mighty Engine

These statements, coming as they do from one of the most conservative manufacturers in the world, are based on the actual performance of the engine. It is due to this extreme conservatism that we rate as a 40 horsepower, an engine that shows 52 horsepower on the brake test. This is the same type of engine that carried the Case "30" to victory and fame on race tracks, durability runs and hill-climbing contests galore.

The Handsomest Car at Any Price

The Greater Case is big and roomy, with a straight line body and sweeping lines that give symmetry and grace. It is richly finished and upholstered, handsomely trimmed, luxuriously appointed, and up-to-the-minute in style.

Wherever seen, in country touring or on the city boulevards, its splendid lines and stunning style command universal admiration. No modern car at any price surpasses it in appearance.

And its perfect balance and long, strong springs, make it by far the easiest riding car.

The Car for Service

Case Cars are always ready to go. The engine always runs.

The Case Car is built throughout of the finest materials available in automobile construction, by a highly-skilled factory organization, in a plant whose mechanical equipment is unexcelled.

70 Years of Making Good

Back of Case Cars stands the 70-year reputation of a company whose products have always made good.

J. I. Case machinery was famous for quality when your grandfather was a boy.

And for three generations that high standard of quality has steadily been maintained.

The Case Eagle On Your Car

This emblem on an automobile has the same significance as the STERLING MARK on silver. It stands for highest quality and a guarantee that protects. It places at the disposal of the owner of a Case Car our

Nation-Wide Case Service

We have 10,000 Case Agents and 65 big Branch Houses scattered throughout the United States and Canada. All of our vast army of agents are equipped to promptly take care of Case Cars.

Wherever you carry the Case Eagle you may be assured of a welcome, hospitable treatment and fair dealing at the hands of the Case local agent. He will furnish you with information on the best roads, hotels, etc. No other automobile concern in the world can duplicate Case Service.



You want a car that will *last*—not one that will be down-and-out in a year. We are not competing with the cheap, "one-year" cars with which the market is flooded.

We are building cars for those who demand the utmost limit of durability and service and are glad to pay an honest price for full measure of honest value.

The Greater Case is a high-grade car at a medium price. Fore-door ventilation—36x4-inch tires—120-inch wheel base—three-quarter elliptic springs—11-inch clearance— $4\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch cylinders—Rayfield carburetor—dual ignition—Brown-Lipe transmission—Timken full-floating axles—cellular-type radiator—regulation trim-

mings—demountable rims—English mohair top with side curtain and dust hood.

Self-Starting Motor

High-grade windshield—12-inch acetylene gas head lamps—special design combination electric and oil side and tail lamps—storage battery for the electric lighting side and tail lamps—Prest-O-Lite tank for head lamps—one extra demountable rim—complete set of tools—jack and tire-repair kit—pump. These are some of the special features that belong to the Greater Case.

The Safe Way

to buy a car is to deal with a concern in whom you have absolute confidence. You know this company. You know the J. I. Case 70-year reputation for fair dealing and honest values.

We want you to know the Greater Case. Send the coupon for the catalog. See the car at the nearest Case Agency. Compare our quality and prices with others.

Ride in it—at our expense—as fast and as far as you wish. At the rate the orders are coming in, we will not be able to meet the 1912 demand for GREATER CASE 40 cars. Better act at once. Send the coupon today. If you want a lighter, less powerful car, investigate the well-known Case 30.

J. I. Case Company, Inc., Dept. 86, Racine, Wis.

Please send me at once your latest catalog describing

**"The Car With the
Famous Engine"**

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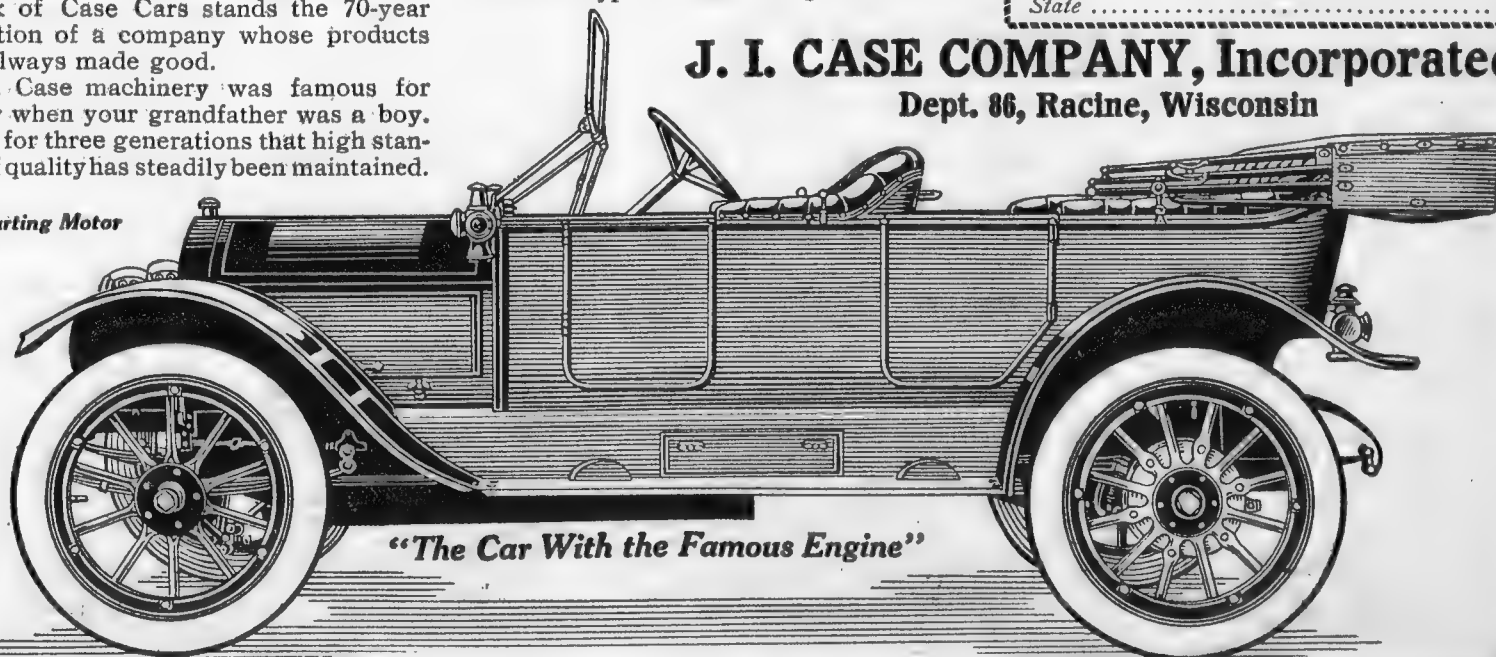
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State

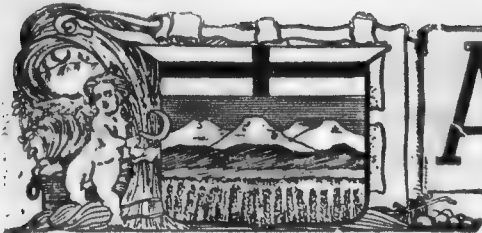
J. I. CASE COMPANY, Incorporated

Dept. 86, Racine, Wisconsin

Self-Starting Motor



"The Car With the Famous Engine"



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower - Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream - Calgary

Directors at Large:
James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, Noble.

District Directors:
P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namsa; J. R. Pointer, Strone; E. Caswell, Penhold; M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR U. F. A. NO. 96-1911

I was elected secretary at the meeting of the U. F. A. held January 7, 1911, and up to that time I had never read the official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide, nor had I taken much interest in the work of the U. F. A., because I did not know what they were doing.

Being elected as a delegate to attend the annual convention which was held in Calgary, January 17, 18 and 19, 1911, I attended this convention and became acquainted with all the officers of the central organization and listened to their reports for the year, and met the editor of The Guide and learned something of the work that organ was doing for the farmers, and how it was being kept up by the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

When I learned that our president, Mr. Bower, and our vice-president, Mr. Tregillus, and other members of the board of directors had devoted nearly all their time for the entire year working for the union and only receiving their actual expenses, and how Mr. Fream, our secretary-treasurer, had devoted most of his own time and the time of his stenographer working for us and only receiving \$500.00 in addition to his actual expenses, and how The Guide had been fighting our battles for us year after year and doing without the advertising support which other papers get, because it was exposing the "Big Interests" and its deficits were made up by the Grain Growers' Grain Company each year, I felt ashamed that I had not been working with them and doing what little I could to help support them all.

I felt that we should do something to repay the members of the board who had neglected their own business and had done so much for the union, and when a motion was made to take up a collection for that purpose I was heartily in favor of the motion, but when the secretary said, "If you want to give us more money send it in, in the shape of membership fees," I decided to go home and double our membership.

We have increased our membership from 27 in 1910 to 69 members for 1911, and still I feel that we have fallen a long way short of what we should have accomplished. We have held during the year 18 meetings, of which your secretary was present at 17, but as a rule the attendance was small, and on three regular meeting dates no quorum was present. A great deal of our time has been taken up with irrigation matters, and while no definite settlement has yet been reached, yet we hope that great benefit will finally come to all the farmers of the district who own irrigated lands. We have taken up the hail insurance matter and hope to get a measure through this session of the legislature which will be a great benefit to the entire province.

The central office had, besides working with us in these matters, been working on the terminal elevator question and changes in the Grain Act, besides changes in the laws governing shipments of stock, and requiring railroad companies to pay for stock killed or damaged, and these matters seem to be almost assured for the people. They are also working with the provincial government for the placing of the local elevators under government control and for changes in the Provincial Weed Act and hope for proper legislation at an early date. A number of other matters of less moment, but for the benefit of the farmers and stock men are being worked for by both our local and central organizations.

Our president, James Bower, spent much of his time during the past winter at Ottawa working for the changes which we are needing most and while in company with the representatives from Saskatchewan and Manitoba, did not succeed in everything he was working for, yet a great amount of good was accomplished on behalf of the Western producers.

In order to place more funds at the disposal of the Central office I have drafted an amendment to the constitution to make our local dues \$2.00 per year and hope to have the unanimous support of our local union and at least a majority

of the delegates at the convention at Edmonton. I have also sent in a resolution on the lumber question which I feel sure will meet with the approval of the convention and which I think will in a measure relieve the farmers of all the prairie provinces from the oppressions of the lumber trust.

I hope during the season of 1912 that every member will not only try to attend every meeting, but that he will take our official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide, and read it every week from cover to cover as I try to do, and if he has anything to sell, advertise it in that paper.

If you have a neighbor who does not belong to our union do not let him rest until he joins us and subscribes for The Guide. I have agreed to accept the subscriptions and send them in to The Guide, and I was very much surprised when they sent me the list of subscribers at Gleichen to find that only 16 of our members are on the list.

If we can once get all our farmers and stock men to attending our meetings and reading The Guide, so that they all understand the live questions of the day, we will have little difficulty in getting all our present wrongs righted, for we will all then be pulling in one direction.

Yours respectfully,
W. D. TREGO,
Sec'y., U. F. A. No. 96.

The Canadian Highways Association have requested the U. F. A. to consider the following resolution at the annual convention: Whereas roads and highways are great factors in the development and protection of our forests and mines, and means of improving transportation all through the country. Therefore be it resolved that the United Farmers of Alberta think it highly desirable that a Canadian national highway should be built from the Atlantic to the Pacific, also recommend to the provincial government that they should co-operate with the Dominion government, increasing their subsidies for the colonization roads and connecting up the already existing highways, and express the opinion that the counties and municipalities of the Dominion should encourage more efficiency in the construction of roads within their limits.

The annual meeting of Edwell Union was held in the school house on December 13, and was fairly well attended. After the usual business had been disposed of, the members proceeded to elect the officers for the ensuing year with the following results: President, Thos. J. Walton; vice-president, F. O. Graham. Directors: R. Gummow, G. A. Ferguson, F. Cragg, D. Morrison, W. E. Pixley, A. Smith; secretary-treasurer, Fred Jas. Powell. The secretary reported that the union had 60 paid up members and that six delegates were required to attend the annual convention, and the following were appointed: F. Cragg, T. J. Walton, J. Comer, D. Morrison, E. H. Pixley, W. Pixley. After a vote of thanks had been accorded to the retiring officers the meeting adjourned till Wednesday evening, January 24, 1912, when it is hoped that all members will make a point of attending, as important and interesting matters will be up for consideration.

F. J. POWELL, Sec'y.
Edwell, Alta.

The annual meeting of the Good Hope Union was to have been held on December 13, but owing to a large private dance being an attraction, it was decided to postpone same till the next meeting. Throughout the winter the meetings will be continued every two weeks and several members have already promised to give papers on agricultural subjects, so as to have interesting meetings. It was also agreed to interview a stallion owner to try and get the members of the union catered for at a reduced rate. It was decided to submit the following resolution to the annual convention: Resolved, that the convention impress upon the government the advisability of the government borrowing certain sums of money at a cheap rate and relending the same

to farmers at such a rate of interest that will just cover the cost of such transactions.

P. T. HORNER, Sec'y.
Nakamun, Alta.

West Salisbury Union is going right ahead and at the first meeting after the organization was completed there was a good turn out of members, all taking great interest in the discussions. One member wished to know whether a report of the organization meeting appeared in The Guide. It was decided to hold the matter of municipal legislation over till the next meeting, and in the meantime the secretary was requested to secure several of the municipal circulars. We are unanimously in favor of the Direct Legislation petition. The farm products suggestion was tabled indefinitely. In the matter of hail insurance a good discussion resulted in the passing of a resolution that all taxable lands should be taxed one half cent per acre for hail insurance, and further, that those hailed would be paid not to exceed two-thirds of the crop value. The suggestion that a definite time be fixed when hay cutting should commence was endorsed, while the educational tax and coal questions were tabled. The following resolution was adopted for presentation to the annual meeting, on motion of Mr. W. R. Ball: Resolved, that this union is of the opinion that both passenger and freight rates on railroads are from 100 to 200% too high, and that we believe the only way for the people to secure equitable treatment from the railroads is for the people to build, own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people, and that we have no faith in the desire or ability of the railway commission to lower rates, because a railroad is still allowed to make 10% on the capitalization of the road and this includes watered stock, while the government can secure funds to build railroads at three per cent. The meeting then adjourned till January 6 next.

R. B. HULBERT, Sec'y.
West Salisbury, Alta.

West Lethbridge Union starts the year 1912 with a membership of 32. The annual meeting was held on December 18 when Fred Senior was elected president and John B. Allan secretary for the ensuing year. Our finances are in splendid shape to commence the new year and we hope to increase our membership. During the past year we have been able to buy our machinery somewhat cheaper and at present we are able to buy our flour and feed on a wholesale basis by sticking together.

JOHN B. ALLAN, Sec'y.
Lethbridge, Alta.

The following letter explains itself: "I have to thank you for your letters of the 5th and 13th insts., as also the copies of the last annual report, The Grain Growers' Guide, but more especially the constitution of the U. F. A., of which I may remark that the last half reminds me of a page from the Epistles, and to my mind embodies a great deal of the same spirit which these same Epistles were intended to convey in the practice of practical christianity. The stretching out the helping hand to assist the Canadian farmer to realize the opportunities for development which are within himself and to set him upon his feet, a real man taking his rightful place with dignity in the economic world and doing his daily round of duties in the knowledge that his labor is not without its due reward. This, I say, is worthy of our support as farmers and settlers in this Canadian West, and to this end I thank you for the opportunity you have afforded me of trying to establish a branch of your society in this district. Will you please forward me say two dozen constitutions and reports as I should like to present each member with a copy on organization."

The election of officers was the main business of the meeting of Gleichen Union held on December 23, and presided over by Vice-President Ostrander, and the

result was the election by acclamation of the following: President, J. E. Ostrander; vice-president, Frank Dow; secretary, W. D. Trego; treasurer, H. W. Lee. The bills of the Gleichen Call for advertising and of the secretary for postage were ordered paid. After some discussion the following delegates to the convention were elected: L. A. Moore, J. E. Ostrander, H. W. Lee, N. M. Hayes, H. Scott, W. D. Trego. The correspondence relative to irrigation and the construction of a loading siding at Phidias Siding was presented and the action of the secretary approved.

W. D. TREGO, Sec'y.
Gleichen, Alta.

The fifth annual meeting of Penhold Union was held in the school house on Saturday, December 16, with a fairly good attendance. The president, Mr. S. Pye, opened the meeting with a short resume of the work done by the union during the past year, warmly thanking the members for their loyal support and co-operation. The proposed new constitution was discussed and was unanimously endorsed by the meeting on motion of Messrs. Oldford and Parcels. The secretary-treasurer's report showed the union to be in a healthy condition, the paid up membership for 1911 being 52, while the balance in the treasury is \$30.44. The following officers were elected for 1912: President, T. P. Parcels; vice-president, A. Shields; secretary-treasurer, A. Speakman. Directors: E. Caswell, S. Pye, W. Whiteside, R. Bourne, J. Woods, J. Oldford. Delegates to convention: J. Speakman, E. Caswell, T. P. Parcels, A. Shields, J. Oldford. The next meeting will be held on January 20.

A. SPEAKMAN, Sec'y.
Penhold, Alta.

"RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT"

I feel like taking a stocking filled with mud and going up to Chauvin, Alberta, to attack those members of the Chauvin Union of the U.F.A. who voted down the Initiative and Referendum resolution on the ground that it would "do away with responsible government."

Stand up and let us have a look at you. Do you mean to say that you are not "responsible"? Do you fellows mean to say that you have not enough intelligence and responsibility to vote upon laws under which you must live and rear your families? Do you mean to say that you have not as much intelligence, manhood and horse sense as the lawyers, railroad orators, real estate sharks and other "professional" men whom you elect to make your laws?

Do you mean to say that the farmers of Alberta are an irresponsible and ignorant horde? Do you admit that you have not enough experience, foresight, wisdom and plain mother wit to know what is good for you? Do you want some "professional" man who is not in sympathy with your vocation, who knows nothing of your needs or your environments, to legislate for you?

For shame! Take the law-making power in your own hands. You are the great proverbial "people." You pay the bills, submit to the laws and fight out your long, hard fight under untold difficulties in these raw, Western prairies. Then do you heap insults upon injury by saying that you are not mentally capable of knowing what you need for the improvement of your welfare? Take another vote on this question. You got the wrong "hunch" the other time.

BERT HUFFMAN.
Langdon, Alta., Jan. 10, '12.

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SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES: land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Punichy, Sask.

THIRTY GOOD FARMS IN THE FERTILE belt of Saskatchewan, one to four miles from town. Prices right, easy terms. The Bangor Realty Co., Bangor, Sask. 22-6

THREE THOUSAND EQUITY IN GOOD half section wheat land near Clarendon. Will exchange for stock or cash. Box 24, Clarendon, Alta. 23-6

FARM TO RENT. — HALF SECTION FIVE miles from Rosebank, six from Miami; 250 acres cultivated. For particulars, apply to Thomas A. Dy, Miami, Man. 24-4

FARM FOR SALE. — QUARTER SECTION. 90 acres broken, balance light bush, good buildings, good water, one mile from elevators. Apply Box 108, Keyes, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

BARGAINS. — ONE 32 H.P. PORT HURON engine, rebuilt and in first class shape; one American-Abell 20 h.p. engine, rebuilt; one Minneapolis separator, 44 x 72, rebuilt (with all connections); one 32 x 54 Avery separator complete, just rebuilt; one 36 x 60 Avery separator to be rebuilt complete; two Avery 30 h.p. double undermount engines; one 30 h.p. Northwest engine, not rebuilt, cheap; one J. I. Case steel 42 x 60 separator, complete with all attachments; one 42 x 70 Avery separator, will be rebuilt in time for next fall's work. If you are interested in second hand goods, please write and let us know what you want as we are making deals almost every day, and feel sure that we can fix you out with almost anything you want, either in new or second hand goods. Hang Bros. & Nethermoe Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

HORSE OWNERS — HUNDREDS OF HORSES die every year with swamp fever. Symptoms: Always hungry, eat greedily, even more than healthy horses, and no matter how much you feed they are still poor. As a rule they perspire easily and driving or working they get weak in a few hours. By years of experience, I guarantee to cure said fever, or all money refunded. 50 cents per dose, or 12 doses for \$5.00 J. R. Booth, Raymore, Sask.

WELL DRILL FOR SALE. — ONE ARM-strong Quam well drill, with five horse-power Stickney gasoline engine. This outfit is nearly new. Will sell cheap for cash or will exchange for cattle or horses. For further particulars apply W. A. Davidson, Moore Park, Man. 24-6

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE. — 25 H.P. CASE plowing engine. Nearly new, guaranteed in perfect condition. Terms reasonable. Geo. Reilly, Regina, Sask. 23-6

QUANTITY OF WELL DRILLERS' SUP-plies cheap; new. For particulars, write T. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 23-13

OAKVILLE AND SALEM ASSOCIATIONS desire to purchase binder twine by carload. Send samples and prices. C. H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.

FARMERS AND GRAIN GROWERS' ASSO-ciations. Buy the best Lignite Coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, f.o.b. Roche Perce, \$2.25 per ton. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 23-6

AUTOMOBILES. — WE HAVE SOME GOOD snaps in used cars. Let us tell you more about them. Ford Motor Co., 309 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 24-6

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS. — FOR PAR-ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station write L. E. Griffiths, Malawaka, B.C. 17-17

SOURIS COAL IN CAR LOTS TO FARMERS and others. \$2.25 a ton, f.o.b. Estevan. Give bank reference. Box 5, Estevan.

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FOR SALE. — IMPORTED BELGIAN STAL-lion, Puissant (39398), foaled June 1, 1904. Absolutely sound and sure. Won prizes and diploma from Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' association. Reason for selling, owner sold farm. For terms, apply Box 46, Aberdeen, Sask.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM. Harding, Man. — We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds. — W. H. English, Harding, Man

145 STALLIONS AND JACKS NOW ON SALE, 200 Belgian and Percheron mares; 80 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogs and sale dates. W. L. DeClerk, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

SACRIFICE PRICES. — SUPERIOR REGIS-tered stock Clydesdale Fillies and Colts fit for service; Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers; improved Yorkshire Pigs; Dairy Cows. — J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS FOR sale. April and September litters. C. M. Brownbridge & Sons, Browning C.N.R. Station and P.O., Arcola C.P.R. Station.

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A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

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REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, dapple grey, about 2,000 lbs., age 6. Extra good breeder; 4 brood mares. Address S. T. Dakin, Kennedy, Minnesota.

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BUFF ORPINGTON FOWLS; SOME FINE cockerels on hand. Vivian T. N. Pellett, Cardfields, Semans (G.T.P.) Sask.

EXTRA SELECTED PURE BRED P.B. Cockerels at \$2.00 each; S.C.B. Leghorns at \$1.50 each. P. L. Greiner, Lewisville, Alta. 20-6

S.C. LEGHORN COCKERELS, BRED FROM 1st Cockerel London, 2nd Brandon, 1911. \$3 each. R. Robinson, Box 654 Brandon, Man.

POULTRY FOR SALE. — PURE BRED SIN-gle comb Rhode Island Reds. Some fine male birds. W. F. Miller, Portage la Prairie, R. R. No. 1, Man. 23-6

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PURE BRED BARRED ROCK AND R.C.B. leghorn cockerels, from \$2.00 up. From prize stock. A. G. Mitchell, Box 143, Radisson, Sask. 25-13

ROSE COMB LEGHORN COCKERELS. — LS. of prize winning stock, at \$1.50 to \$2.00, f.o.b., Killarney, Man. J. D. McLean. 24-4

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MAKE THE HENS LAY. GREATEST EGG producer known. For particulars, write R. O. Curl, 210 Ross Ave., Winnipeg. 24-2

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ENGLISH FARM LABOERS WANT SITU-ations early spring. Farmers write immediately highest wages, date wanted. Councillor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 21-12

TEACHER WANTED, SECOND CLASS, FOR Mountney S.D. Duties to commence Feb. 12. Apply, stating salary required, to C. J. Banister, Wawota, Sask.

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NOTICE OF MEETING

SWANSON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIA-tion will meet every first and third Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock. A. Sunderland, sec.-treas. 24-13

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17. — C. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

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MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE. THIS wheat was purchased from the experimental farm, Brandon, Man., and has since been grown on carefully fallowed land, the greatest of care being exercised in every way to maintain its purity. It took first prize and highest score of any wheat shown at the Neepawa seed grain fair, 1911. Write for sample and price. Reference: Bank of Commerce, Neepawa. Paul A. Homer, Neepawa, Man.

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FOR SALE. — THREE THOUSAND BUSHELs of Stanley seed wheat, guaranteed free from noxious weeds. This wheat yielded 46 bushels per acre. Price, one dollar per bushel, f.o.b., sacks extra. M. Donahue, Granum, Alta. 24-6

SEED WHEAT. — RED AND WHITE FIFE. A limited quantity of red, guaranteed pure; prize winner at Colorado Springs. Sample and price on application. H. Mackintosh, Willow View Farm, Macleod, Alta. 23-6

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RED FIFE, CLEANED, GRADES GOOD NO. 1 Northern. Free from weeds. \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Dundurn or Delisle, bags extra. John A. Kirk, Gledhow, Sask. 25-3

PURE RED FIFE WHEAT. — GROWN ON breaking. Scored 84 points at Redvers seed fair. \$1.25 per bushel. Grant Bros. Redvers, Sask. 25-4

EXTRA CHOICE SEED. — MARQUIS, RED Fife and Garton's 46 wheat. Latter yielded me 47 bus. per acre. Oats, procured from Garton Seed company last season. Flax, free from weeds. Write W. E. Edwards, Arlington Beach, Sask.

SEED GRAIN. — PRESTON WHEAT. 95 per cent. pure, clean and free from weed seeds. 75 cents to \$1.00 per bushel, bags extra. T. L. Lloyd, Meadow Bank, Sask.

RED FIFE, CLEANED, 1st PRIZE IN standing field competition. \$1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Moose Jaw, bags extra. F. B. Johnson, Lytham Farm, Moose Jaw, Sask. 20-6

RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE. EIGHT dollars per hundred pounds. Sample on application. Cash to accompany order. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 24-13

PURE (BANNER) SEED OATS FOR SALE. Free from noxious weeds, grown on breaking. Sample and price on application. Amos Switzer, Strathclair, Man. 24-6

FOR SALE. — SEED OATS, ABUNDANCE variety. Absolutely pure; sample and price on application. Alex. C. MacGregor, Saltcoats, Sask. 25-13

MILLING OATS WANTED. — HIGHEST prices paid. Send sample. No delay. The Metcalfe Milling Co. Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man.

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RED FIFE WHEAT FROM REGISTERED seed. First prize at seed fair. \$1.10 per bushel. F. N. Spencer, Craik, Sask. 25-13

WANTED. — ALASKA SEED WHEAT. PRICE and quantity. W. W. Swain, Punichy, Sask.

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Need of a Parcels Post System

Continued from Page 7

into the town to the express office, finding out who the people are that deal at Simpson's and Eaton's, and thereby bringing certain pressure to bear upon those ladies and gentlemen that would lead them to leave part of their trade at least in the town where they live, because it is a very bad thing that does not cut two ways; and this committee gave in their report and they said that there was not nearly as much competition today as formerly; that the shopping that had been done at these departmental stores was gradually on the decrease. And they were honest enough to confess that competition from the departmental stores in the city had done them good in that it had caused them to rouse up and sit up and take notice and replenish their stocks and be more up-to-date in the way they do business. Therefore I do hope that we will place ourselves on record with no uncertain sound that we are in favor of getting the very best possible parcels post rates that we can obtain from the government."

Discussion at Ottawa

The question of the extension of the parcels post was discussed in the House of Commons at Ottawa shortly before the dissolution of the last Parliament. The matter was raised by Mr. W. F. Maclean, a supporter of the present government, who protested against the

high express rates and advocated the parcels post as the only way to bring the express companies to time. Hon. R. Lemieux, then postmaster-general, agreed with Mr. Maclean that great benefits would follow the extension of the system, and said that he had for several days been working on a plan to establish the system. Mr. Lemieux also intimated that he had made an exhaustive study of the question, and that at that time an expert was engaged in preparing information on which he proposed to take action. What system Mr. Lemieux might have proposed, and what action the government and Parliament would have taken in the matter, we do not know because the government of which Mr. Lemieux was a member, was defeated a few weeks afterwards. The information which he had secured, however, is still in the hands of the post office authorities, and it is for the new government to decide what action shall be taken.

European Experience

There is ample experience of other countries to guide them in this matter. Nearly all European governments have parcels post systems with a limit of not less than eleven pounds, and frequently more, and at rates that seem ridiculously low when compared with the rate in force in Canada.

For instance, in the United Kingdom the parcels post rate for a one-pound package is six cents, and the rate decreases in proportion until a package of the maximum weight—eleven pounds—is carried for twenty-two cents, or two cents a pound.

In Germany the maximum weight limit is one hundred and ten pounds, and the rates vary with both weight and distance. Any parcel up to eleven pounds will be carried ten miles or less for six cents. This would be a sort of local parcels post with a rate averaging probably about a cent a pound, assuming the average weight to be about six pounds. A parcel will be delivered at any post office in the German Empire at a postage charge of twelve cents and a weight limit of eleven pounds, making on an average a charge of about two cents a pound or less. It is neither practicable nor necessary to set forth all the rates under the German zone system, but their character is indicated by the charge for carrying a twenty-two pound package: ten miles, seventeen cents; twenty miles, twenty-two cents; fifty miles thirty-seven cents; one hundred miles, forty-seven cents; one hundred and fifty miles, fifty-nine cents; any greater distance, seventy-two cents. Parcels post rates in Austria are practically the same as in Germany.

In the republic of Mexico the rate varies from six cents for a one-pound package to sixty cents for an eleven-pound package, or a little more than a third of the charge in Canada.

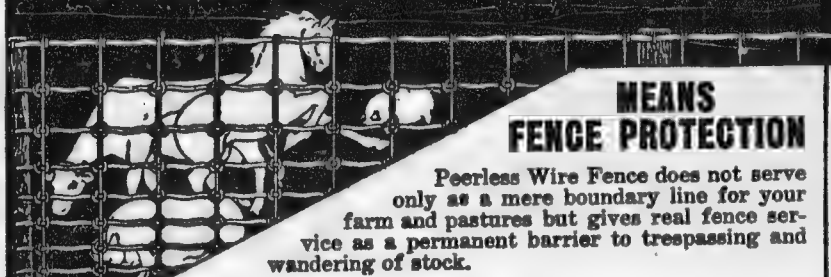
Where the Shoe Pinches

In Australia the interstate rate, corresponding with our own, starts with a charge of sixteen cents for the first pound, but the charge for larger packages diminishes somewhat, for eleven pounds require postage to the amount of one dollar and thirty-six cents. In this country postage on eleven pounds would be one dollar and seventy-six cents.

In using these figures for the purpose of comparison, one must not overlook the fact that the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria are smaller in area than Canada and have a denser population. Neither need it be anticipated that the parcels post rate in Canada will be as low as in those countries, because of the circumstances mentioned. These rates in other countries merely support the argument, otherwise fully sustained, that a lower postage rate on merchandise is justified here.

The parcels post is of value in four particulars: First, it enables a citizen to secure with little trouble articles his local dealer does not carry. Second, it provides the producer with a means of delivering to his city customers produce in smaller quantities than he is now able to, because of the expense involved in making a trip to town for the purpose of delivering them or in paying the minimum freight or express rate. Third, a reduction in the rate of

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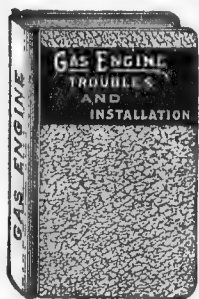
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GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



The continuous demand for information on farm engines has led The Guide to search for the cheapest and best book available. We have found it. It is "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation" by J. B. Rath.

and installation," but, consulting gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical college. This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate, How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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postage will necessarily cause a reduction in some of the express rates, so that while patrons of the post office will be saving money as a result of the reduction in postage, the same benefit will be enjoyed by the patrons of express companies and possibly to a much larger extent. Fourth, the establish-

ment of a parcels post will prevent any unreasonable maintenance of prices by retailers, for the purchaser will always be afforded a competitive market. Combinations among retailers to maintain unreasonable prices will be impossible after the establishment of a parcels post at low rates.

Mrs Pankhurst's Address

Continued from Page 8

Judging from the work they were doing in other directions she felt that women might be able to do much for elevating the tone of Canadian politics, if they could only secure an entrance.

Mrs. Pankhurst is a native of Manchester, England, having been born on the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille. She comes of revolutionary stock, her father being a great radical politician, and her grandfather a participant in the Peterloo franchise riots in 1819, narrowly escaping with his life. As a student in Paris she caught the revolutionary spirit from a daughter of Henri Rochefort, of whom she was an intimate friend. On returning to Manchester she married Dr. Pankhurst, a barrister, who had been a member of the first woman's suffrage society, founded by John Stuart Mill.

Starting Long Experience

Later she was placed on the executive committee of the only existing woman's suffrage society, and was also on the woman's committee for pushing the married woman's property bill which subsequently became law. In 1886 Mrs. Pankhurst went to London and joined the Fabian society and the Holborn Women's association. She remained a Liberal until 1892, when she joined the Independent Labor party, and returned to Manchester. In the same year she stood as the Independent Labor candidate for the Manchester school board and was the first of the defeated candidates. The following year she was elected head of the poll for the Poor Law Guardians for Manchester and served in that capacity for five years. In 1899, on the death of her husband, she was appointed registrar of births and deaths and the following year was elected as Trades Council nominee of the school board and twice served on the National Demonstration Council of the Independent Labor party.

Formed Women's Union

In 1903, together with her daughter, Christabel, she formed the Women's Social and Political Union, generally known as "Votes for Women." As head of this organization she has stirred up much discussion throughout the civilized world. Her tactics, however, instead of being random outbursts of emotional hysteria, have been successive steps of a well planned campaign.

Her plans have been rewarded. The movement for equal suffrage is now a national issue. Already their bill has had two readings in Parliament and it is very probable that the fight will not need to be maintained much longer. Undoubtedly Mrs. Pankhurst is one of the most remarkable personalities of modern times. She is a wonderful speaker, for in her calm way she never fails to impress her audience with the right of her cause.

M. A. C. EXAM. RESULTS

Below is given the standing of all students who wrote on the Christmas examinations at Manitoba Agricultural

DRY FARMING

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.

This is the best and most reliable book on the subject of dry farming that has been published in recent years. It is highly endorsed by dry farming experts in Alberta, particularly by Prof. Elliott, of the C.P.R. demonstration farm at Strathmore. Hundreds of Western farmers have purchased this book from The Guide in the past year and are well pleased with it. The following are the titles of the chapters, showing what the book deals with.

1. History of Dry Farming.
2. Some Points in Practice.
3. The Conservation of Soil Moisture.
4. Rainfall and Evaporation.
5. The Problem of Tillage.
6. The Campbell System.
7. Dry Farming Zones.
8. Dry Land Crops.
9. The Tractor Engine in Dry Farming.
10. Dry Land Experiments.

This book is kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address by return mail, pre-paid, upon receipt of \$1.30.



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It isn't a catalogue, nor an argument for you to buy something. It is clearly written, interesting, profusely illustrated. It describes the various uses to which concrete can be put on the farm. Not theories, but facts, based on the *actual experience* of farmers all over the continent. It is the most complete book on the subject ever published, fulfilling the purpose behind it, which is to help

the farmer take advantage of concrete's possibilities. The list of subjects covers every conceivable use for concrete on the farm. The book's actual value to you will far exceed the list price of fifty cents, but if you will send us your name and address at once, we'll be glad to

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College. The list is in order of general proficiency in 4 classes:—Class A, all who obtained 80 per cent., or over, of the total marks; class B, all who obtained between 65 and 80 per cent.; class C, all who obtained between 50 and 65 per cent.; and class D, all below 50 per cent.

Fifth Year

Animal and Field Husbandry Option—
Class B—Walker, H. E.; Whiteman, R.; Evans, J. H.
Agricultural Engineering Option—
Class A—Shanks, L.; Milne, R. Class B—Qually, A. E.

Fourth Year

Animal and Field Husbandry Option—
Class A—Abel, P. M.; Gordon, K. W. Class B—Bridge, J. H.; Thompson, J. W.; Weston, J. R.; Longman, O. S.; Rayner, J. G.; Blakeman, J. E.; Craven, G. B.; Jones, G. H. Engineering Option—Class B—Smith, J. M. C. G.

Third Year

Class A—Bredt, P. F.; Trott, E. J.; Barker, W. R.; Ewart, G. A.; Sigfusson, S. Class B—Hudson, H.; Read, W. H.; Smith, N. S.; Hicks, Harold; Johnson, A. O.; Olive, A. K.; Harold, D. H.; Worrall, L.; Worrall, C.; Brown, A. M.; Danielson, H. F.; Macpherson, A. M.; Dyer, W. H.; Spellman, C. L.; Hawthorne, E.; Brett, E.; Baskerville, C.; Willott, G. F.; Helgason, E. J.; Webster, A. F.; Guild, T. L.; Sirott, J. E.; Irwin, J. F.; De Montbel, L. A.

Class C—McDonald, J. A.; Bewell, R.; McDonald, Frank; Clare, H.; McAuley, Ernest.

Second Year

Class A—Houston, J. S.; Lohr, L. V.; Burnett, Alex.; McIntyre, H. H.; Stansfield, E. J.; Cummings, A. F.; Coltart, T.; Stone, W. J.; Newcomb, F. H.; Ramsay, E. C.; Muckle, R. M.; Harkness, W.; Johnston, A. D.; McCulloch, J. H.; Dunlop, S.; Richardson, C. D.; Betts, W.

Class B—Robson, L. V.; Switzer, De Witt; Blows, A. G.; Wiener, W. T. S.; Hitchcock, F. C.; Green, J. H.; Drysdale, R. J.; Stevens, Eric; Lothian, J. F.; Rogers, Joseph; Hicks, W. H.; McKenzie,

D. G.; Gudmundson, M.; McLean, C.; Hutton, Jas.; Robertson, M.; Johnston, F.; Magnusson, G.; McWilliam, W. C. E.; Cox-Smith, W.; Reid, J. J.; Cromie, S. O.; Rice, R.; Moody, G. E.; Smith, H. S.; Dickson, W. G.; Wood, H.; McKee, T. C.; Tapp, P.

Class C—Wetherbee, A. B.; Ranting, T. B.; Breckman, G.; Campbell, W. E.; Pollock, W. J.; Greaves, B.; Butcher, F. C.; Manning, J. E.; Curtis, B. J.; Bruce, R. G.; Cutt, F.; Stefanson, A.; Albright, R. A.; Ewens, B.; McArthur, J. J.; Campbell, H. J.; Stout, R. A.

Class D—Masters, J. W.; Goodman, T.; Coulters, M.; Thorsteinson, P.; Stephenson, E. B.; Simpson, W. H. B.; Laurens, J. A.

First Year

Class A—Judson, A. R.; Baker, Frank; Jenkins, M. J.; McKay, O.; Kirk, J. S.; Hunter, Gordon; Parkinson, F. F.; Cunningham, W. R.; Robertson, R. H.; Rogers, Joseph.

Class B—Myers, E. C.; Wallwork, W.; Bradford, F. W.; Drysdale, G. R.; Marner, R.; Linnell, F. W.; Sanderson, R.; Crossley, W.; Hill, R. A.; Bell, Jas. R.; Miller, C. E.; Norquay, John; Buchanan, D. P.; Hughes, R. O.; Wilson, G. A.; Pomfret, W.; Coffey, J. E.; Coath, W. W.; Broadfoot, R.; Henderson, G. H.; Shirriff, F.; Endicott, G. L.; Taylor, J.; Hudson, J. H.; Canning, E. S.; Lamb, C. C.; Gray, W.; Hammell, T.; Davey, G.; Cogland, T. W.; McLeod, R. A.

Class C—Vannice, E.; Rogers, R. M.; Coulthard, R. A.; Glover, F. R.; Anderson, S. A.; Lohr, E.; Belway, E.; Money, E. W.; McEachern, D.; McLachlan, W. A.; Duthie, J. C.; Bryce, R. K.; Macpherson, R.; Watkins, G.; Cooke, H. M.; Robinson, C. D.; Campion, R. P.; Edwards, J. W.; Roberts, W. R.; Coney, H. A.; Bower, J. A.; Turner, W. J.; Bertram, W. H.; Jones, Wm.; Turner, G. M.; Stitt, W.; Johannson, E.; Rowan, E.; McClary, F.; Fawcett, R. W.; Black, G. S.; Carpenter, A.; Wilson, H. W.; McKillop, A.

Class D—Rodway, C. S.; McGhie, E.; Larter, G.; Wilkie, R.; Ingaldson, I.; Donald, J.; Stewart, Alex.; Ingram, G. A.; Maynard, W. A.; Glasman, E.; Broadhurst, D.; Webster, C. A.; Gordon,

L. A.; McKague, J. W.; Rust, R.; Roe, H. A.; Bell, Jas.; Jones, D. A.; Chastor, J. W.; McCartney, J. W.; Bore, R.; Barron, A. G.; Wilson, J. J.; Jobson, John; Briercliffe, A.; Jobson, George; Siemens, J. J.; Howard, W. F.; Wright, A.; Bruce, E. L.; Miller, W.; Hopps, W.; Brown, J. A.; McIntyre, H. S. (Part 1).

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The Car Shortage

Letters and coupons giving details of the loss and hardship being suffered by farmers as a result of the failure of the railway companies to furnish sufficient cars for the shipment of grain or to handle expeditiously the cars that are loaded by farmers, continue to pour into The Guide office from almost every part of Western Canada. There is also a very general complaint that where the elevators are able to buy grain, the prices which they pay to farmers who are compelled to sell by the wagon load show a very large spread below track and Fort William prices. Elevator men, according to the letters received at this office, are taking advantage of the farmers in three ways—in grading, in dockage and in price, and in some cases in weights—the elevators as a result making from ten to twenty-five cents over and above their usual profits. Farmers who cannot get cars and who must have money for the necessities of life, are obliged to sell at the line elevators and are consequently at their mercy. In other places even the elevators cannot take wheat, and the condition of the farmers is desperate. The following are extracts from some of the many letters received.

C.P.R. SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw—Outlook.—There has been a very serious car shortage all along the Moose Jaw—Outlook line nearly ever since there was any threshing done. After a car is shipped, it takes nearly a month before you get the grade of it. Sometimes they go out as soon as they are filled, and sometimes stop in for nearly two weeks. I shipped a car over four weeks ago and have not heard from it yet. At Bridgeford the loading platform is only big enough to load two cars at once. Could the railway company be made to lengthen it out, and if so what steps would it be necessary to take to do so?

Salvador.—I took a sample of wheat to the elevator on the 19th of December, and the buyer graded it No. 6 and offered me 37 cents. I noticed from the market quotations that No. 6 was 60 cents per bushel at Fort William, a difference of 23 cents. I am a stockholder in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, who are building an elevator here, and I will wait till they open up before marketing any more grain.

Tyvan.—Very few of the farmers here have been able to get any wheat on the market, and everyone is pushing for settlement, the machine men especially. I have not been able to sell one bushel

of wheat yet, and there is no room to get it where I could realize on it. I have had my name on the car order book for over two months and there have only been eight or ten cars loaded in that time, with dozens of names on the book.

C.N.R., Manitoba

Cordova.—All our neighbors within two and three miles of the local elevators are drawing to Minnedosa, eleven or twelve miles. I am told they are never short of cars there.

Another writer says:—I have been in Manitoba twenty years and have never seen so much dissatisfaction as exists today among the farmers in this district. We have land at Scott, Saskatchewan, and here in Manitoba. Things are worse in the West than they are here. Many farmers we met out there would sell at a great sacrifice, and they say they will leave the country for good. Here, in Manitoba, most farmers want to sell. We think the government should bring pressure to bear on the railway companies to bear a little of our loss and reduce the rates on grain, instead of raising them, as they have done. They should also make it easier to get cheap money to help in times like the present, and the railway companies should also be made to pay storage on the grain when we have to pay two or three months' storage on the grain, instead of two or three days as we intended. The railway companies claim they will get the stuff to carry, anyway; it makes no difference when they carry it. Our loss is nothing to them. Another point is that the railway companies discriminate against the government elevators and are endeavoring to put them out of business for some reason or other, as cars are coming past our siding every time the train goes West. There is no agent here and no order book either, and there has been some trouble through this. Men who were there when cars arrived, took them and caused hard feelings, as others had had grain in the elevators before they threshed.

Dunrea.—No cars here from November 14 until December 13, except a few that came in loaded.

Gateside.—No cars at this point for eight weeks. Have ordered car seven weeks ago and no sign of any yet. Orders from this point appear to be ignored.

Gilbert Plains.—Have had order on books for six weeks. Still forty cars ahead of me. Lear Xmas here this year. No money to buy anything for the kids.

Grandview.—A good many farmers here are tied up and cannot pay their debts. There are complaints and machine men are pressing for their money—charging 10 per cent. I waited six weeks for a car.

McConnell.—The car order book is stuffed with the names of farmers' boys and hired men; even one name of a child less than two years old has been on the order book for a car.

Another writer says:—I have had a car on order since the first week in November and have not received it yet, though many cars are coming in. I will have my grain in the granary till next harvest.

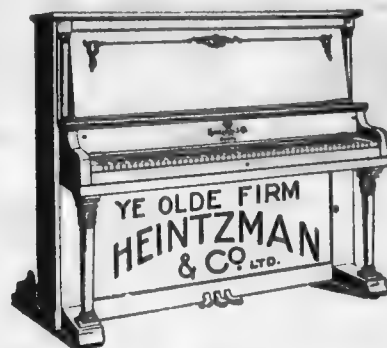
Minotnas.—This place is badly tied up. No sale for street grain. Only on elevator, and they do just as they please. Like all other concerns, they have their favorites and use their bins for their friends only. Small farmers cannot sell street grain, and large farmers cannot get cars.

Oakburn.—The lack of cars and of the United States market for our grain deprives people here of at least fifty per cent. of their comfort and possible prosperity, and the tariff of twenty-five per cent. more.

Swan Lake.—I have had my name down for two months and am thirty behind yet. At the rate cars are coming it will mean waiting till spring. I want four cars badly. Some weeks we do not get one car.

Dropmore.—Have 2,500 bushels of wheat to ship yet and have been waiting for a car since November 10.

McNutt.—I booked for a car on November 3 and I did not get one until December 23.



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BECAUSE you may never again have such an opportunity to secure a good Piano for so little money. You see, it's like this—we receive so many slightly used Pianos in exchange for the celebrated Heintzman & Co. Piano and Player-Piano that we offer these from time to time at sensational reductions. If you do not already own a Piano, you cannot afford to miss this chance. You can secure one of these away below their real value by answering this advertisement now. We will allow you easiest terms of payment—a little down and easy monthly payments. And remember, at any time should you desire to get a Heintzman & Co. Piano or Player-Piano in exchange for any of these used instruments, we will allow you the full amount paid us as part payment. These Pianos are practically as good as new.

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It is the only self-operating pickler on the market. It will thoroughly pick 135 bushels per hour. You can use either bluestone or formaldehyde. It is guaranteed to do perfect work or your money back. It has every good feature that could possibly be desired.

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Hundreds of users have written us similar to the above. Call on your local dealer and ask him to show you this pickler in actual operation and mail the attached coupon for full particulars and prices.

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Kindly send me full particulars about your Automatic Seed Grain Pickler.

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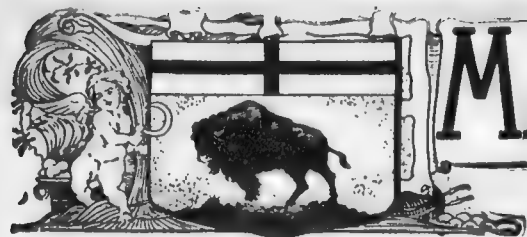
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MANITOBA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. O. Henders, President

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CONVENTION PROGRAM

The following is the official program for the annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to be held at Brandon on January 24, 25, and 26.

January 24, 10 a.m.—Convention opened for business; 10.30, address of welcome by Mayor Fleming of Brandon; 11.00, reply by the president on behalf of the association; 11.15, president's annual address; 11.30, directors annual report.

Afternoon session, 2 p.m.—Secretary's annual report; auditor's report; 3.00, report of the committees appointed at the last annual convention; committee on coal freight rates composed of F. K. Spence, Medora; R. Jackson, Hartney; M. J. Bastard, Pierson; report of the directors re co-operative marketing of cattle and farm produce; committee on noxious weeds, composed of C. Stinson, Hargrave; H. Umphrey, Miami; J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound; Mr. Grayson, Neepawa; Mr. Gray, Springfield; committee on constitutional amendments, F. Simpson, Shoal Lake, chairman; Wm. Keefer, Ashfield; J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound; H. Umphrey, Miami; T. J. McGill, P. D. McArthur, Carroll; committee on prices and supply of coal oil and gasoline, W. Johnston, Chater, chairman; J. E. M. Banting, Banting; and F. Simpson, Shoal Lake.

Night Session

Address: "Government by Initiative, Referendum and Recall," F. J. Dixon.

9 p.m.—Address: "What should be the future activities of the Grain Growers' movement?" T. A. Czerar; followed by a round table conference.

Thursday morning, January 25.—9.30 a.m., reading of the minutes of previous meetings; 9.45, greetings from fraternal delegates; 10.30, address by Stephen Benson, Neepawa, "What is needed to improve the marketing of food animals and farm produce; 11.30, nomination and election of president and vice-president.

2 p.m., nomination of directors; 2.30 p.m., consideration of reports of resolution committee; 5.30 p.m., balloting for directors.

8 p.m.—Address: "Encouragements and discouragements of the farmers' movement," by J. W. Scallion, Virden; 8.30, address on some phases of national economics, speaker to be selected. Also an address on "The Farmers' Movement and the task of the 20th century," by Rev. Dr. Bland, Wesley College, Winnipeg.

Friday—The three sessions on Friday will be taken up with the consideration of resolutions submitted by the different branches and the report of the resolution committee.

Many Resolutions

Notice has been given that resolutions will be introduced on the following among other questions: Agricultural implement duties (Desford branch), increase of the British preference (Elm Creek branch), car shortage (Dunrea branch), sample market (Elkhorn and Huston branches), reciprocal demurrage (Shoal Lake branch), government ownership of terminal elevators (Springhill branch), free trade in all articles included in reciprocity agreement (Pilot Mound branch), natural resources of Manitoba (Pilot Mound branch), telephone rates (Valley River branch), reaffirmation of Ottawa platform (several branches).

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

The nearness of the annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association of Jan. 24, 25 and 26 is a strong reminder that every association, if it has not already done so, should promptly prepare for the convention by discussion of the various matters announced to come before it, by the appointment of delegates thereto, by the preparation and forwarding at an early date of any resolutions it desires to have submitted to the convention, and, when desirable, by pledging its delegates to represent the views of the association.

Personally, I am of the opinion that pledging delegates to definite action is desirable only when all the facts are

properly before the local association, leaving to delegates the liberty of changing their stand if in the discussion at the convention such wider information and argument shall be adduced as to convince such delegates, and in their opinion would convince their associations, that the earlier decision based upon partial information was wrong.

In the propaganda submitted by the officers and directors of the central association to our local associations for consideration are several items of importance, worthy of careful study, and, I think, of hearty approval.

Our entire Ottawa program endorsed over and over by most of our local societies is again submitted, not so much for further endorsement or discussion, as to set forth clearly that Manitoba Grain Growers have not receded one iota from the position taken a year ago on any of the points then submitted to those in authority at Ottawa.

Attention is also called to the satisfactory attitude taken and promises made by Hon. R. L. Borden during his Western tour last summer, respecting, 1st, government operation of terminal elevators by independent commission; 2nd, Hudson Bay Railway; 3rd, co-operative societies; 4th, chilled meat export; 5th, compensation for stock killed or injured on railway tracks. The fulfilment of the promises then made will no doubt be welcomed by our Western people, and we confidently look to the government to implement these promises at an early date by such necessary legislation as will give them effect in law and in operation.

The defeat of the proposed reciprocity in natural products, which would have meant so much to our Western farmers, especially in such a year as the present, is referred to, as is also the necessity for wider markets for reduced cost of living and of production of farm products through the lowering of duties on manufactured goods and the abolition of duties upon food products, agricultural implements, and other commodities constituting the raw material for farming operations.

Changes are recommended in the Inspection Act, especially as to the grading of wheat and barley. The use of the words "hard Red Fife wheat" has led to grave injustice to grain growers possibly not anticipated by those who are responsible for this use of the words. The purpose to be served should be to secure for a given grade hard wheat of certain value for milling purposes. The word "Fife" was possibly used, as at

that time it was the popular standard term for high class hard wheat. We now have other excellent hard varieties, so that the word, if ever justifiable, is now misleading as regards value.

The use of the word "Red" has doubtless led to still greater injustice. It may have been intended to indicate merely a variety of wheat, but it is made to apply more particularly to color, so that even pure Red Fife wheat is often degraded on inspection, not because it is not Red Fife, but because it is not "red," and this lack of color arises, not from impurity of kind or want of hardness, but it may be from mature ripening, or from growth on certain soils, or slight bleaching, or a similar cause which in no way affects its real milling value. It would seem desirable also that as our wheat and wheat products have to compete with those of the U. S. in the world's markets that the standards of inspection in the two countries should more nearly conform to each other.

In addition to the material referred to there are other questions that are worthy of consideration. "Direct Legislation" was heartily endorsed at our last convention, yet for educative purposes may fairly receive further attention, if time permits.

The exorbitant freight and express rates to which Western people are subjected deserve a pronouncement by the convention, as do other unreasonable and unjust charges through which the masses are compelled to pay tribute to the classes.

Changing conditions continually bring new issues forward. It is clear that this will be a convention for solid work and that side issues, lengthy speeches, and other matters not consistent with the accomplishment of the work in the short time allotted to the convention must necessarily be given a very limited time.

A matter that deserves more attention than it has yet received is that of organization. Every rural district should have a Grain Growers' branch, always ready for any emergency that may arise. This can be attained only by a large expenditure of energy and money or by increased activity on the part of existing branches or their members. The lack of funds in past years has prevented any systematic campaign organization except on a limited scale. The work has been left almost wholly to the officers and directors of the Central Association who have done excellent work with the funds available for such purpose. To my mind there should be a systematic organization campaign covering the whole of agri-

TAXING LAND VALUES

The greatest book on this subject ever written is "Progress and Poverty," by the famous Henry George. This book goes very fully into the subject of taxation and answers every question that anyone will want to ask. In order to meet the demand we have secured a cheap paper-bound edition of this book of handy pocket size. It contains 400 pages. Sent to any address for 20 cents, postpaid.

DIRECT LEGISLATION, OR THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

All over Western Canada the people are asking for information on Direct Legislation. This little booklet of 88 pages by R. L. Scott tells the whole story. Every man interested in Direct Legislation should buy from 25 to 100 copies of this booklet and distribute them among his friends. They will be sent to any address for 5c. each, postpaid, or 25 copies for a dollar. If you want only one, send for it. If you want a large number of copies to be distributed, send in the names desired. Direct Legislation is one of the greatest needs of the time, and no man can afford to be without a copy of this booklet.

COMPLETE WORKS OF HENRY GEORGE

There are ten volumes in the set, handsomely bound. They are an ornament to any library. These books are:

- Progress and Poverty.
- Life of Henry George (by his son). (2 Vols.)
- The Land Question.
- A Perplexed Philosopher.
- Our Land and Land Policy.
- Social Problems.
- Protection or Free Trade.
- The Science of Political Economy. (2 vols.)

A study of these books will give any man an education. A complete set of ten books will be sent by express, prepaid, to any railway station in the prairie provinces for \$10.00.

All these books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent postpaid, to any address in Canada on receipt of price. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

DUNREA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

At our last meeting we appointed the following as delegates to Brandon convention: R. Booth, R. Whiting and G. Rea. Unfortunately we did not get communication re alterations to constitution soon enough to enable us to discuss them.

Mr. Dixon gave us a very able address on Direct Legislation, but it was a very rough stormy day and the attendance was far smaller than we would have liked to see. However, we are going to try and get him to come back again before spring.

C. T. WATKINS, Sec'y.

RURAL TELEPHONE RATES

The following resolution was passed unanimously by a largely attended meeting of telephone subscribers, held in Burn's Hall, Oakville, on Jan. 5.

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting the proposed advance in telephone rates is not justified by conditions, and we protest against any increase until we have a complete statement showing that conditions warrant such increase, failing such statement we will ask that our phones be taken out if any increase in rates is made."

COLIN H. BURNELL,

Sec'y., Oakville Branch
Manitoba G.G.A.

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VARIETIES****SEEDS****Sow For Success****TRIED AND TRUE**

Every Westerner should use these Varieties because they are the Earliest and Hardest on earth,
coupled with Productiveness and Fine Quality

GET OUR CATALOGUE

And draw satisfaction from this well of successful strains.

We name a few of them:

Wheat, Marquis.
" Red Fife, registered.
Oats, Victory, new white.
" Am. Banner, registered.
" Orloff (very early).
Barley, Silver King, 6 rowed.
Flax, New Premost.
Corn, "Free Press."
" Northwestern Dent.

Corn, Gehu.
Alfalfa, Turkestan.
Brome Grass.
Western Rye Grass.
Beans, New Honey Pod Wax.
Cabbage, New Early Copenhagen.
" Glory of Enkhizen.
" Kildonan.
Carrot, New Amsterdam.

Cauliflower, S.B.'s Earliest Cauliflower.
Corn, Malakoff, from Russia.
" Sioux Squaw.
Onion, S.B.'s Exhibition.
" Large Extra Early Red.
Peas, Garden, Western Beauty.
" " New Sensation.
" " New Reliance.

Our Canadian Stocks are practically all grown in North Central Saskatchewan and Northwestern Manitoba on Clean New Land or Summer Fallow

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Compiled by Expert Western Authorities

Telling "SECRETS OF SUCCESS"

In Western Garden and Field

*These are for our Customers, as Explained in our Catalogue***STEELE BRIGGS SEED COMPANY LIMITED**

WINNIPEG

CANADA

OUR ABILITY**OUR BRAINS****YOUR ASSISTANCE****A Practically Riskless Opportunity to**

WE have the natural way to secure adjustment of Loss, Damage, Delayed Claims against the transportation companies. Analyze carefully the record of Claims Bureau; it tells what we have done. This done, it is all the more

**Secure Adjustment of Freight Claims**

reason why you should strive to secure the services of a bureau operated by experts. It pays to get practical experience in such matters.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

Canadian Freight Claims Bureau, 715 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.**Advocates Reciprocal
Demurrage**

The car shortage at Oakburn is causing a great amount of dissatisfaction and trouble to both farmers and merchants, and if no change comes in the immediate future much suffering will ensue. About sixty per cent. of the grain is threshed since snow fell, and must be shipped either to the drier or for immediate consumption, or more serious consequences will follow, as grain which has cost the producer his year's labor and high wages and expenses will be about worthless when warmer weather comes. What to do in order to secure cars, we know not, but it does seem scandalous and disgraceful that the corporations which prove so inadequate to perform this service for us should use all their power and influ-

ence to prevent any other competing power from coming in to help us. We are paying a tremendous price now, and likely to continue doing so, for the national folly and the dictation of the selfish Ontario interests on the 21st of September. It seems as if Nature sent the punishment very rapidly by sending such a long drawn out and expensive harvest which we must pay for, and now the dire uncertainty (and apparent impossibility) of our boasted and immense railroad systems being able to move the crop so that we may realize somewhere near world's value for it. Fully half of the farmers have not yet been able to sell a bushel of their grain, and though trains pass every day, no cars are available for the shipper at this point. People who come here to settle, return to the United States simply on account of the incompetence of the railroads to move our crop. As they say, "What is the use of buying land when you cannot sell the crop from

which you must pay for it?" Those who have lived here for thirty years find it a poor recompense now to drive, perhaps, thirty or forty times to look if their car has arrived or else miss it and go to the foot of the list after waiting from four to seven weeks for a chance of a car. There can be no doubt as to discrimination in the distribution when we hear of points where the railroads come into competition, having no shortage at any time. I am told that cars are allotted in proportion to the amount marketed daily at any given point. How can this be fair, when many points will receive no grain at all, simply because there is nowhere to place it, elevators being full and no cars to load? I see no present remedy unless we can prove this discrimination, when the warehouse commissioner could help us out. But it is far easier to see this is so than to prove it to the satisfaction of the commissioner so as to get him to act. For future remedy, I strongly

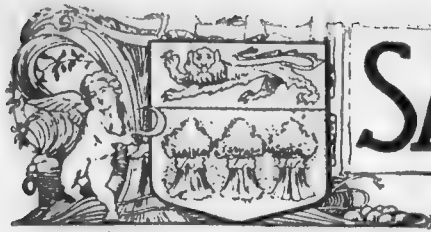
ly advocate a measure of reciprocal demurrage, if it can possibly be brought about. It is certainly only fair, and should be feasible, in a democratic country where the people are supposed to rule. I intend to introduce to the convention at Brandon such a proposal, a copy of which I am now sending to the secretary, Mr. McKenzie, and hope all sub-associations will instruct their delegates to support it if anything can be accomplished along that line, and prevent such blockades being possible in the future. Present indications are that only when we have a very light crop can the present railroads handle it, and with the constantly increasing acreage and the dormant Hudson Bay road, something strenuous will soon be needed or many weak ones among our great producing class will be down and out.

Yours, etc.,

FRANK SIMPSON.

Shoal Lake P.O.

Shipping point,
Oakburn, C.N.R.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg
Vice-President:
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred. W. Green
Moose Jaw
Directors at Large:
E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. O. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nutana.

District Directors:
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Corington; No. 4, O. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochran, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

Lanigan, Sask., Dec. 22, 1911.

Dear Sir:—

I have pleasure in forwarding you a report of the annual meeting of our local association.

Enclosed please find circular, also a resolution respecting Mr. Paynton's hail insurance scheme, and P.O. Order for \$2.00, balance of membership money due the Central, representing in full 38 paid members for 1911.

The meeting was unanimously in favor of the Hail Insurance proposition. It was thought at first that the 2½ per cent. to be retained by the municipality was too high, but in discussing it was pointed out that considerable time and trouble might be entailed in finding ownership and collecting from owners of vacant lands as well as the extra amount of labor imposed upon the secretary. That \$100 of the estimated \$4,000 would not be too much. Embodied in the resolution is a suggestion that provision should be made to pay the principal inspector out of the general fund and not the farmer who has sustained the loss.

Lawson, Dec. 23, 1911.

Dear Sir:—

Writing again about the car shortage at our local shipping point, Bridgeford. Our branch insisted on me taking this matter up with you and see if something cannot be done. We would be willing to send a deputation and bear any reasonable expense in the matter if only we can sell our wheat in order to buy coal and a few of the necessities of life. Trusting you are not too busy during this holiday season to advise us in the matter.

Yours truly,

Sec'y-Treas.

To the Members of the Springfield Grain Growers' Association.

Your directors present the following report:—

There have been five directors' meetings during the year and four general meetings of members. Five were called. A very successful social was held on Wednesday, March 22, the secretary collecting \$5.00 to meet expenses.

Three delegates were appointed to attend the convention at Regina in February, Mr. G. Porteous, Mr. W. Davis, and Mr. Fritzkie, the railway fare of the two former being paid, \$10.50. \$5.00 was donated by this association to the Grain Growers' Rally at Saltcoats. 240 notices were sent to members during the year. Our association has 6 life members.

A levy of 15 cents per member was made for the coronation gift to the King and \$4.65 was sent to the executive from this association to the fund representing the 31 members on the book.

A total of \$41.37 has been collected and \$42.98 disbursed, leaving a balance due treasurer of \$1.61 and due trustees for use of school, \$1.50, making a total deficit of \$3.11.

The future for our association is very hopeful.

Yours truly,

W. DAVIS, Sec.-Treas.

Ryerson, Dec. 26, 1911.

Dear Sir:—

There never was a time in my opinion when the farmers were so ripe for organization as now. After the experience of this past few months they are anxiously looking for some means of escape, but in most instances they have no one to lead them. They are for the most part ignorant of the workings of the Grain Growers' Association. Some have heard of it, some have not, and, as you know, for the most part there is only about one in a hundred capable of leading, but if farmers were once organized and put upon their feet they would become useful units of our association and from every quarter comes the cry from Macedonia, "Come over and help us." As you know, it requires money to do this work. I have been doing a great deal of thinking about it for some months. While the life membership is steadily laying the foundation for a permanent

fund we cannot wait for its full fruition. The country is developing so fast that we cannot keep up with the work, and but very few in the new parts of the country can afford to put down \$12.00 for a life membership, but nevertheless are willing to help what they can. If we increase the membership fee we are apt to frighten some of the timid or doubting ones. Why should we not emulate the methods used so commonly by the different religious bodies for the carrying on of home mission work, raise a fund by voluntary contributions, make this fund a special fund for organization work, give everybody the privilege of contributing at any time, but make some special effort at a set time. Why could we not have a set day, say the second Wednesday in February or some other set day for every local in the province to meet and make a special effort to swell this fund. Call it home mission day if you like, let all the debates and talk be along the lines of the great need of spreading our work and let it be pointed out to our members that this fund is not a charity fund, but a good sound investment fund, which will pay them a good personal dividend for every dollar they put into it. Let them see that it is absolutely necessary for their personal welfare that every farmer in the province be enrolled and that it is their privilege to take stock in this paying concern. Ask The Guide to devote one of its issues to this work every year just previous to the day set as our home mission day. I believe that our membership will respond nobly when they realize the necessity. The fund that can be raised in this way, if properly gone into, I believe will surprise us all, and would be ample for the work. Of course I have only made suggestions for the executive. If they think fit to take it up the details might be worked out by them and be adopted and amended by the convention if they see fit. I drafted a resolution on the subject and laid it before our local at the annual meeting which they endorsed and I trust has been forwarded to you.

Yours for co-operation in all that concerns our work.

W. H. SILVESTER.

We have an emergency fund started, shall be pleased to receive any sums to add to it.—F. W. G.

WATCH ARELEE

Arelee, Sask., Jan. 6, '12.

Dear Sir:—

We had a very favorable meeting held at E. C. Hultable's on January 6. There were 17 members joined again. The meeting was small on account of very cold weather, but we are going to try and have a larger association this year than last. The following officers were elected for 1912: President, M. E. Currie; vice-president, Wm. Ritchie; secretary, Herb. Sheppard; directors, Wm. King, E. C. Hultable, John Mark, Fred Straite, Gurley Palmer, John Johnson. John Mark was appointed delegate to attend the convention at Regina. We intend holding a basket social in the Balmoral school on February the 9th at 7 o'clock. The association is to meet at Herbert Sheppard's on February the 2nd at 2 o'clock. All members are requested to be present and also bring their friends.

Yours truly,

HERBERT SHEPPARD, Secretary.

A THRIFTY YOUNGSTER

Chaplin, January 9, 1912.

Dear Sir:—

I am enclosing you report of our association since organization in July last. Please send us a list of the questions that will be before the convention for discussion.

The Valjean G. G. A. has a membership of 85. Since organization on July 15 the association has held eleven meetings. There has been bought co-operatively by our association one car of fence posts and two cars of coal, thereby saving the members about \$225.00. The loading platform at Valjean has also been put

in through the efforts of this association. Provision has been made by a committee of the association for the entertainment and instruction of the members during the winter months. The attendance and interest in the work has been most gratifying. In the coming year the association may be still more helpful to each member and to the district in general if all will give of their best efforts to the work.

Yours truly,

S. ELLWOOD,

Sec., Chaplin G. G. A.

Dark Riding, Jan. 6, 1912.

Dear Sir:—

I shall be glad if you can let me have a copy of resolutions which will be discussed at convention. I should like to have these by Friday if possible as that is our meeting night.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours truly,

SMITH MARSH,

Sec.-Treas.

This would take a newspaper.

STILL THEY COME

Ralph, Sask., Jan. 8, 1912.

Dear Sir:—

I am pleased to inform you that on Dec. 30, 1911, we organized at this place a branch of your association with an enrollment of 17 members. Name of association, "Ralph G. G. A.," name of officers and directors, see letterhead. I enclose one half of money paid in, \$8.50. If you desire anything further I am at your service and await your commands.

Yours very truly,

FRED W. SHOECRAFT, Sec.

Legislate direct, no commanding.

BRIEFLETS

Sherwood.—Everybody admits the great good done by our association.

Reford.—Secretary is away for winter. Wm. J. Allen is acting pro. tem. Has had hard luck with crop this year.

Earl Grey.—Roy Forsman wants to form another new branch. Good! Keep working.

Buchanan.—Wm. Paterson is expecting to get branch going on new winter's work at once. Good! Keep branch working.

Wirral.—Are going to contribute their little mite. We remember one who gave a mite, which was most of all.

Laird.—Looking for good speaker. Ah! Hard to find. Local association should produce them.

Burnham.—Is going to hold a meeting to form a branch of our association. Welcome, Burnham!

Lang.—Going in for life members. Realize this is a life work. Humanity cannot be reconstructed in a year.

Excelsior.—Sends us their fees for 1911.

Cupar.—Attending to business. Who will, if they do not?

Greenwood.—Did not miss the biggest thing in the world. They are right in it. We are glad of it.

Lumsden.—Do not favor Paynter's hail insurance, being optional. Bound to be deficit. Will present another plan. All right, think it out.

Thorfield.—Not dead or forgotten. They are making it lively for robbers. The Guide is the cleanest of all periodicals. Splendid paper read by Mr. Mann. Rapidly increasing membership through their new canvassing plan. Discussing new elevator proposition. Good for Thorfield.

Wauchope.—Arcola line of the C.P.R. Still alive. Have strong convictions that the association is the best piece of machinery farmers have yet devised for their general good.

Woodleigh.—Is discussing important matters re convention. Right you are!

Plymouth.—After co-operative elevator. Holding meetings in afternoon on first Tuesday in each month and in evening on third Tuesday. Every meeting to be literary and social, under a regular topic schedule. Good idea!

Hazelcliff.—Is after information re convention. Full information will be along shortly.

McTaggart.—Wants good speaker. We have a faint recollection of a well advertised line of meetings for Partridge, Hopkins and Green, which were not successful. We are looking for good speakers. We want also some good thinkers.

Wolsley.—Is after reciprocal demurrage. Ah, now you are talking. Suppose, now, you compelled a car supply equal to the demand.

Springside.—Read their report.

Bradwell.—At low ebb. Are anxious to have a few public meetings and a speaker. Well, there is always a high tide after the ebb.

Sutherland.—Is trying to bring into being associations at South Aberdeen and Clark's Crossing. They will feel better after an effort like that.

Naseby.—Has reported. Questions answered. But that is not the end of all things.

Lawson.—Have a promise of life members and declare they will put a life member for every car central secretary will send. Watch our dust.

Redvers.—After the hail insurance plan. We sent them The Guide of October 18.

Eagle Creek.—Election has split Eagle Creek. Ah, well, there is as much water in the creek as before. Dam the creek and float the ship.

Ituna-Hubbard.—They want Lutheran literature. They are holding meetings on last Saturday of each month at three in the afternoon. Expense of running this association for year was \$3.50 per member. They endorse Paynter's hail insurance plan.

Lampman.—Have chosen their convention delegates.

High View.—Only a small number. Formed association. Settlers mostly French. Do not think the association is any good; it is only throwing away money. It cannot throw away much from such a view.

Bankend Ladstock.—Studying the constitution. Good! Act constitutionally.

Togo.—Up in arms at C.N.R. and their tardiness.

Othorn.—Never properly organized. It is not too late. We still need a live association at each shipping point. Up, and at it!

Spy Hill.—Invites us to a Grain Growers' dance. They are organizing an elevator company. All right; friend Perrin; elevator companies have had me dancing before this.

Valjean.—After membership cards again. Well done, Valjean!

Wheatfield.—Is in the running for delegates to the convention.

Foam Lake.—Had 67 annual and 5 life members 1911. Hold regular monthly meetings. Are after co-operative elevator.

Wapella.—Well, Wapella! You should see their convention resolutions—Hail, Direct Legislation, freight rates, tariff, Hudson Bay railroad, car shortage, reciprocal demurrage, sample market, dockage, and free rural mail delivery.

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

Let us be kind;
The sunset tints will soon be in the West,
Too late the flowers are laid then on the
quiet breast—

Let us be kind.
And when the angel guides have sought
and found us,
Their hands shall link the broken ties
of earth that bound us,
And heaven and home shall brighten all
around us—

Let us be kind.

REDUCE COST OF LIVING

Indianapolis, Ind.—Potatoes, turkeys and Christmas trees—these three things, in combination with an idea, have resulted in a co-operative experiment here which may help all the United States, and would help Canada if the farmers' wives would form a co-operative society, solve that high cost of living problem.

When Mayor Lewis Shank demonstrated that potatoes could be bought by the car load and sold to the consumer direct at prices that made the commission men and green grocers gasp with horror, the people of Indianapolis got a hunch.

When later, at Thanksgiving time, the mayor went into the turkey business, combining middlemen and retailer in his own person, to the end that the poor folks of the city got Thanksgiving turkeys at rock-bottom prices, that hunch broadened into a purpose.

Now, while "Lew" Shank is winding up a little flier in Christmas trees, selling them to folks at cost, the hunch is in a fair way to develop into an institution.

For out of it has grown the Wage Earners' Co-operative association, which aims to do away with the service of the middlemen altogether, in so far as the members of the association and its patrons are concerned.

Two thousand shares of stock will be sold at \$5 a share. Any wage earner who can show that he is on the square can buy stock, but those having charge of the sale of stock reserve the right to reject any applicant whom they may suspect of trying to get into the organization merely to cause trouble.

The association proposes to establish various distributing stations, to buy food stuffs at producers' prices, and sell them to the general public at wholesale prices. Profits will be divided pro rata among the stock holders.

THE FRANCHISE

Among the many expressions of gratification in the triumph of equal suffrage in California, none will be read with more pleasure than that of Judge Ben B. Lindsey. He says:

"The triumph of suffrage in California is a triumph for the progressive movement all over the nation.

"So long as we have forced women into economic competition with men, taking their part in the business and industrial world, it is not only unjust, but a little short of a crime to deny them the same rights as men to participate in the government under which they live.

Will Help Women to be Home-Makers
"In the end it will do more to return women to their proper sphere as home-makers and the mothers of children than any other step yet taken in our new civilization.

"I am one of those who hold to the old-fashioned notion that the women belong primarily to the home, but that doesn't mean that women should be denied a part in the great problems of civilization, for there can be no real home for all the people until these questions are settled, and settled right.

"I am firmly convinced that women—even more than men, in the end—can be depended upon to be on the right side in the struggles ahead.

Silly Anti Arguments

"The suffragists in California were handicapped by the silly, illogical arguments of the anti-suffragists. They had the impudence to demand, as a condition precedent to giving women the same rights as men have, that women should be free from all human weaknesses that are accepted as a matter of course among men, but which have never been urged as any reason why men should be denied the right to vote.

Might as well Rule Out Women from Church

"Of course, the participation of women in the political affairs and questions of the nation will develop some unlovely traits in individual women, just as has been the case with men. But to deny women the right to vote because of this fact would be as absurd as to deny them the right to participate in church socials, neighborhood gatherings, their various clubs in the church and out of the church, because similar unlovely traits sometimes develop in individual women.

Unfair Tactics of Women's Enemies

But these exceptional things are no excuse for the general charges against all women that have been a part of the campaign ammunition of the anti-suffragists. Such methods in fighting the righteous demands of women for their plain rights are as unjust as they are illogical and absurd.

"When the unfair methods of the anti-



7260 Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years.

GIRL'S DRESS, 7260
WITH OR WITHOUT LINING AND UNDER-SLEEVES.

All kinds of overlapped effects are fashionable this season. Here is a little dress that shows them used very prettily and attractively. There are narrow panels of trimming material that afford attractive contrast yet the dress is a quite simple one closed at the back. It can be made with high neck and under-sleeves, it can be made with low neck, or it can be made without lining. It will be found adapted to all seasons and to a variety of materials. This dress is made of cashmere and is trimmed with fancy silk, the yoke and under-sleeves being of tuckered taffeta. It would be just as pretty made from voile or from linen or from any material of the kind with the trimming portions of wide banding or of contrasting material.

The dress is made with skirt and blouse. The blouse can be made with or without the lining, and when the lining is used it can be faced to form the yoke or cut out on the round line. The under-sleeves are sewed to its armholes. The blouse can be made with or without seams over the shoulders. In either case the sleeves are joined to it. The fronts are lapped onto the panel. The skirt is made with four gores and with box plaits at the sides. The closing of the entire dress is made at the back.

For the 12 year size will be required 5 1/4 yards 27, 4 1/4 yards 36, 3 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 1/4 yard silk 21 inches wide for the trimming.

The pattern, No. 7260, is cut in sizes for girls of 10, 12 and 14 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size

Name

Address

suffragists are fully understood, the cause of suffrage will sweep over this country until women vote in every state as they do in Colorado, and we shall look back upon the arguments and opposition against it as we do upon the mistakes of the Dark Ages."

ABOUT YOUR DAUGHTER

By L. M. Cross.

F Mothers, do you have quiet, confidential talks with your daughter concerning a subject the ignorance of which is the cause of much misery in this world? We were in a leading Philadelphia printing plant some time ago. There was a man in the office evidently in deep trouble; his frame shook with emotion and his face was wet with tears. After he left, the proprietor said to me: "That is a sad case. His wife died some years ago, and his only daughter—a girl of sixteen—has gone wrong." No mother to warn her against the wiles of wicked men and to tell her of the value of that priceless jewel—a woman's virtue.

The daily press, saturated with the chroniclings of vice and unmentionable sins, comes to our homes and finds its way into the hands of our daughters. If the mothers are not telling the daughters, they are getting the knowledge from their school companions, and this, together with the daily paper, has caused the ruin of many a fair girl and broken many a parent's heart.

When shall we talk to our daughters upon this vital subject? We would say that just as soon as their natural curiosity is aroused about the mystery of birth. You had better be a year too soon than a moment too late—that is before the mischief has been wrought and they have received impure ideas upon the subject.

Just another illustration coming to our own notice: A mother, the wife of a prominent Christian worker, whose conscience had been stirred by the thought that she had never spoken to her daughter (a bright girl of twelve) upon this sacred subject, that very day, as she thought



7274 Child's One-Piece Dress, 2 to 6 years.

CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS 7274
WITH OR WITHOUT YOKE, WITH LONG OR SHORT SLEEVES.

Dresses that are cut all in one piece are the preferred ones for little children. This one is charming. In the illustration it is made of rose colored cashmere with yoke of white, and the yoke is embroidered with dots while the collar, cuffs and the edge of the dress are braided with a simple design. In the back view the frock is shown without a yoke and with short sleeves and scalloped edges and in this case it is made of linen. Both treatments are charming and both are fashionable.

The dress is all made in one piece, there being only under arm-seams that are extended into the sleeves. The yoke is separate and, when used, is joined to the dress at the upper edge. The long sleeves are gathered into bands. The closing is made at the back.

For the 4 year size will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 27, 1 1/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 1/4 yard for yoke when made of contrasting material.

The pattern, No. 7274, is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size

Name

Address

of it, asked the girl of her knowledge of the subject; and she was fairly stunned as she heard a string of language, strange indeed to the pure wife and mother, which exhibited such human depravity, from a mere child's lips. "Why, daughter," she cried out in horror. "Where did you learn such language?" "In school." She received a

shock that she has not yet gotten over. In later talks with her child she found that this matter was at times a subject of conversation on the part of the girls in the institution.

This is not an uncommon occurrence. It is happening in the schools and colleges throughout the country. It is just as apt to be your daughter, or my daughter, or anybody else's daughter, as it was the daughter of this prosperous Christian family.

It is impossible to keep your daughter ignorant of these matters pertaining to sex. She will learn—you can depend upon that. It may be from shameful teachers, or by sad, bitter, costly experience.

If you do not think that the story of the mystery of birth can be told purely as God intended the whole subject should be regarded, just take a single dollar—that you often spend for a bit of ribbon or an evening's entertainment—and send it to The Guide Book Department for a copy of "What a Young Girl Ought to Know," written by Mrs. Dr. Wood-Allen, and you will find not a single word even, or an impure, suggestive thought in its pure pages, and you will be surprised how clean and upright the whole subject is regarded; and the investment of this dollar may be the salvation of that sweet girl of yours.

"Life is an arrow—therefore you must know

What mark to aim at, how to use the bow—

Then draw it to the head and let it go."

—Henry Van Dyke.

WHAT THE WASHER WOMAN SAID

One day a very sad faced woman called at a cottage and gave the busy mother, who was hard at work at the wash tub, a tract. "Is this about your religion?" asked the working woman, looking up from her work. "Yes," said the visitor. "Then I do not want it, I am miserable enough already." Surely that poor woman must have met with few rejoicing Christians. Some people think that religion is a sad thing. In reality the Christian who has her trust in God should be the happiest woman alive.

THE FATHER'S RESPONSIBILITY

FOR HIS BOY

By Edith B. Lowry, M.D., in "Woman's World."

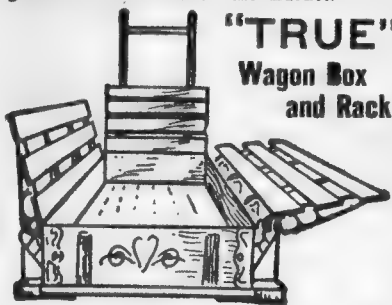
We talk about the privileges of motherhood, of the mother's responsibility in shaping the future of her children, but it seems to me that the fathers have as great a privilege and as great a responsibility in the training of their sons and in inculcating in their young minds right ideas of the privileges and responsibilities of manhood. In the growing youth's mind there arise many questions that he would like to talk over with his father, but he feels diffident about asking him.

NEW PATTERN SERVICE

We are giving our readers a new and improved pattern service, and we would ask our lady readers to state the date of the paper in which the pattern appears, so that there will be no confusion. This will only be necessary for a few weeks. To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide. Our new patterns will surely delight the women on our Western farms.

Up-to-Date Specialties For Farmers And Gardeners

Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn
Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 8 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

"Eureka" Root Cutter
will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil
Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

The "Bacon" Seed Drill
will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

Write for Catalogue
Every farmer, who wants to make money out of his farm, ought to have our new catalogue. It shows our TOOLS, Rakes, Hoes and Machines as they are, and describes their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd.,
Woodstock, Ont. 61

Too often the boy grows up and goes away to college without ever talking with his father about manhood. Many parents do not speak freely with their children on matters of development. Nowadays parents wish their children to know the great truths and are beginning to realize the necessity of teaching these things in a right manner. In all matters concerning his business relations and success, the boy has received careful instruction. He has not been left to work out those problems by himself but is given the benefit of the experiences of those who have trodden the road before. But in this matter so vital to his whole life, he has been left to clear his own path through the woods. With no guide and bewildered with the new ideas and experiences that crowd upon him, is it any wonder that he loses his way, wanders off the straight path, falls oftentimes into some bog that perhaps was hidden from his sight by surrounding flowers and to which he has been lured by siren music? A most unusual boy, indeed, would he be if he did not encounter brambles or mudholes. Fortunate is he if he eventually climbs back to the road again with no deep scars to mar his future. Who is to blame for the many falls of youth? Surely not the boy, for he was not capable of seeing the hidden dangers. Is it necessary for every boy to sow his wild oats, seeds of which always may be intruding upon his happiness? Could he not be wisely and gently taught by his father that he might avoid the pitfalls which cause him so many regrets in later years?

In school days the boy is led by the wise teacher to see the right way of gaining the knowledge he needs. But there is a knowledge of the structure of the body, of the meaning of certain desires, of the functions of their organs, the necessity of cleanliness, the result of abuse and the danger of acquiring certain diseases known as the black plagues, that cannot be given in the public schools by the teachers; that cannot be given by the mothers, for the boy is inclined to think, "Aw, you're not a man; you can't understand a man." Who, then, is to give this knowledge so necessary to the boy's welfare? It is "up to" the father to see that the boy is given this knowledge and given it in the right manner, and early enough to forestall wrong ideas.

How to present this knowledge to the child depends upon his age, environment

and circumstances. With the very young child who lives almost entirely in a world of imagination, the poetical fancies can often be used to good advantage. But when the boy has reached a school age and associates with older boys, things begin to assume more natural proportions and the world takes on a more real aspect. Then it is the boy wants more material explanations, demands practical truths. A man can ill-afford to allow vulgar representations of these most sacred truths to be given to his boy by his companions, but he may rest assured they will be and harm will result unless this knowledge is forestalled by a wise father.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Between the dark and the daylight,
When night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
That is known as the children's hour.

I hear in the chamber above me
The patter of little feet,
The sound of a door that is opened,
And voices soft and sweet.

From my study I see in the lamplight,
Descending the broad hall stair,
Grave Alice and laughing Allegra,
And Edith with golden hair.

A whisper and then a silence,
Yet I know by their merry eyes,
They are plotting and planning together
To take me by surprise.

A sudden rush from the stairway,
A sudden raid from the hall,
By three doors left unguarded,
They enter my castle wall.

They climb up into my turret,
O'er the arms and back of my chair,
If I try to escape, they surround me:
They seem to be everywhere.

They almost devour me with kisses,
Their arms about me entwine,
Till I think of the Bishop of Bingen
In his Mouse-Tower on the Rhine.

Do you think, O, blue eyed banditti,
Because you have scaled the wall,
Such an old mustache as I am
Is not a match for you all?

I have you fast in my fortress,
And will not let you depart,
But put you into the dungeon,
In the round-tower of my heart.

And then will I keep you forever,
Yes, forever and a day,
Till the walls shall crumble to ruin,
And moulder in dust away.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

SOME HINTS ON BABY TENDING
Cutting the Teeth.—When a child is cutting its teeth its nervous system seems to be very much upset, and young mothers sometimes fly to "teething powders" as a means of relieving the little sufferer. This practice, however, is dangerous, and only such soothing medicine as the doctor can prescribe should be administered.

Baby's Eyes.—The eyes of young babies should not be exposed to strong light or much air during the first month of life. When carrying baby up and down stairs or from one room to another, be sure to arrange its head flannel so that its eyes are well protected from air currents.

A Baby's Birthday Gift.—A useful gift to make for a baby is a blanket in which it can be wrapped after the bath. Use cream or pale blue flannel, and bind the edges with washing ribbon.

Barley Water.—A little barley water mixed with the milk is often found to suit baby's digestion very well. Wash two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley, and let it simmer gently in a pint and a half of water for two hours. Barley water must be made fresh every day.

HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN

Dear Madam:—I wish to add my name to the list of women who are in favor of homesteads for women, as I have myself been on my husband's homestead for four years and I know a little about homesteading. I think it is nothing but fair that women should be entitled to a homestead as it would tend to establish more dairy farms and produce more butter, also more poultry would be kept. I will do all I can to help the cause. I wish you every success in this matter.

I remain,

Sincerely yours,
MRS. A. BURWOOD.
Hurdman Lodge, Sask.

STEELE, MITCHELL LIMITED

213 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers in

Amateur
Finishing

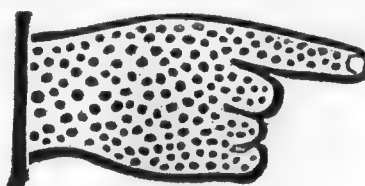
STANDARD AND RELIABLE
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS

Amateur
Supplies

PRICE LIST

Size of Roll or Film	Developing	Unmounted Prints	Mounted Prints
2 1/4 x 2 1/4 (Brownie)	10c per roll	35c per dozen	45c per dozen
2 1/4 x 4 1/4	15c " of 6	40c " "	70c " "
3 1/4 x 3 1/4 and 3 1/4 x 4 1/4	20c " of 6	40c " "	70c " "
3 1/4 x 5 1/4 and 4 x 5	25c " of 6	50c " "	75c " "
5 x 7	45c " of 6	95c " "	\$1.50 " "
PLATES AND FILMPACKS			
2 1/4 x 3 1/4	20c per dozen	35c " "	45c " "
3 1/4 x 4 1/4 and 3 1/4 x 5 1/4	40c " "	40c " "	70c " "
3 1/4 x 5 1/4 and 4 x 5	50c " "	50c " "	75c " "
5 x 7	90c " "	95c " "	\$1.50 " "
6 x 8	10c each	15c each	25c each
8 x 10	15c " "	20c " "	30c " "

POST CARDS from your own Negatives, 50c per dozen



COUNT THE DOTS

\$100.

GIVEN AWAY

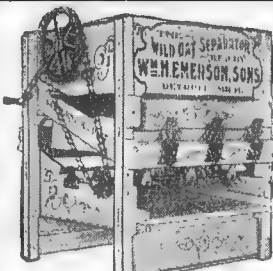
TO THE PERSONS COUNTING THE DOTS IN THIS HAND, and many other prizes according to the Simple Conditions of the Contest (which will be sent).

This is a chance for clever persons to WIN CASH and other PRIZES with a little effort. COUNT THE DOTS IN THE HAND and write the number that you count on a sheet of paper or post card and mail to us and we will let you know at once if you are a winner. AN EXTRA PRIZE of \$10.00 will be given for the neatest correct count.

MENTION
THIS PAPER

DOMINION PREMIUM CO.,

214 St. James Street, - Montreal, P. C.



Made in Three Sizes:
4 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR
1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT
TESTER

WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats.

Perfect Separation of OATS from BARLEY or RYE for Seed.

WM. H. EMERSON & SONS

DETROIT, MICH. AND WINDSOR, ONT.

Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator



Personal To Rheumatics

I want a letter from every man and woman in America afflicted with Rheumatism, Lumbago or Neuralgia, giving me their name and address, so I can send each one **Free A One Dollar Bottle** of my Rheumatic Remedy. I want to convince every Rheumatic sufferer at my expense that my Rheumatic Remedy does what thousands of so-called remedies have failed to accomplish—**ACTUALLY CURES RHEUMATISM**. I know it does, I am sure of it and I want every Rheumatic sufferer to know it and be sure of it, before giving me a penny profit. You cannot **coax** Rheumatism out through the feet or skin with plasters or cunning metal contrivances. You cannot **tease** it out with liniments, electricity or magnetism. You cannot **imagine** it out with mental science. **You Must Drive It Out.** It is in the blood and you must **Go After It and Get It.** This is just what Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy does and that's why it cures Rheumatism. Rheumatism is Uric Acid and Uric Acid and Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy cannot live together in the same blood. **The Rheumatism has to go and it does go.** My Remedy cures the sharp, shooting pains, the dull, aching muscles, the hot, throbbing, swollen limbs, and cramped, stiffened, useless joints, and cures them quickly.

I CAN PROVE IT ALL TO YOU

If you will only let me do it. I will prove much **in One Week**, if you will only write and ask my Company to send you a dollar bottle **FREE** according to the following offer. I don't care what form of Rheumatism you have or how long you have had it. I don't care what other remedies you have used. If you have not used mine you don't know what a **real** Rheumatic Remedy will do. **Read our offer below and write to us immediately.**

A FULL-SIZED \$1.00 BOTTLE FREE!

We want you to try Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy, to learn for yourself that Rheumatism can be cured and we want no profit on the trial. A fair test is all we ask. If you find it is curing your Rheumatism or Neuralgia, order more to complete your cure and thus give us a profit. If it does not help you, that ends it. We do not send a small sample vial, containing only a thimbleful and of no practical value, but a **full-sized bottle**, selling regularly at drug-stores for **One Dollar Each**. This bottle is heavy and we must pay postage to carry it to your door. **You must send us 25 cents** to pay postage, mailing case and packing and this full-sized Dollar Bottle will be promptly sent free, everything prepaid—**no duty**. There will be **nothing to pay on receipt or later**. Don't wait until your **Neck-Valves** are injured by Rheumatic Poison, but send today and get a One Dollar Bottle free. Only one bottle free to a family and only to those who send the 25 cents for charges. Address

KUHN REMEDY CO., Dept. M. G. 2100 NORTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILLS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

ALPHABET OF SUCCESS

Attend carefully to details.
Be prompt in all things.
Consider well, then decide positively.
Dare to do right, fear to do wrong.
Endure trials patiently.
Fight life's battles bravely.
Go not into the society of the vicious.
Hold integrity sacred.
Injure not another's reputation.
Join hands only with the virtuous.
Keep your mind free from evil thoughts.
Lie not for any consideration.
Make few special acquaintances.
Never try to appear what you are not.
Observe good manners.
Pay your debts promptly.
Question not the veracity of a friend.
Respect the counsel of your parents.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Touch not, taste not, intoxicating drinks.
Use your leisure for improvement.
Venture not upon the threshold of wrong.
Watch carefully over your passions.
Xtend to everyone a kindly greeting.
Yield not to discouragement.
Zealously labor for the right and

Success is certain.

—Miss Ida Bailey, Milland Place, Liphook, Hants, Eng.

A FAILURE

He cast his net at morn where fishers toiled,
At eve he drew it empty to the shore;
He took the diver's plunge into the sea,
But thence within his hand no pearl he bore.

He ran a race, but never reached his goal;
He sped an arrow, but it missed his aim;
And slept at last beneath a simple stone,
With no achievements carved about his name.

Men call it failure, but for my own part
I dare not use that word, for what if Heaven
Shall question, ere its judgment shall be read,
Not "Hast thou won?" but only, "Hast thou striven?"

—Deaconess Advocate.

My dear Nephews and Nieces:—I want to call your attention to the wonderful work that has been performed by quite a young boy no older than many of you boys and girls who will read this page. Under our Progress Club I hope to suggest the way in which each of you boys can have something similar during the coming year. Theories are all very well, but I feel assured that a little practical experience would go much further in helping my boys and girls to realize the value of farm life. An acre would not be much out of the 160 acres of land, and yet a boy could make quite a lot of money out of one acre. Now, hurry up boys, and join the Progress Club so that we can get the work under way before spring opens. Write and tell me what you think you could do with an acre of ground. I have seen an acre of ground so beautifully arranged that almost every vegetable was produced. Not only that, but a very large quantity of flowers was grown and even fruit trees. Don't you think this would be fine? In the States there is a very fine club known as the Tomato Club for girls. These girls have received a quarter acre of land on which to grow tomatoes and received a prize for the best specimen and also for the heaviest yield. Now, I don't see why under the Progress Club we could not have something similar arranged for our girls in the West. Now, girls, what have you got to say? Write soon and write often and tell me all about your hopes and ambitions and what you would like to see in our page.

Your loving,
UNCLE WEST.

FREE WATCH RING & CHAIN

We positively give to BOYS and GIRLS a BEAUTIFUL American-made stem-wind, stem-set watch with handsomely designed case, proper size. GUARANTEED 5 YRS. Also dainty ring, set with three sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send \$2 and we will send watch, ring and chain. We Guarantee Satisfaction. Dale Watch Co., Dept. 124 Chicago

THE ARKANSAS BOY CORN KING

Little Rock, Dec. 30.—During the present week Burley Seagraves, the Boy Corn King of Arkansas, has been the recipient of honors at the hands of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in Washington, who presented him to the President as one of the sterling representatives of the new agriculture in Arkansas. The secretary also gave him a diploma of merit.

Burley Seagraves is a poor boy residing with his father, Rufus Seagraves, on a rented farm. He has only a common school education. He has lived on the farm all his life, but has employed his time and talents to good advantage. He won the capital prize in the Boys' Corn Club contest of the State by realizing from his one acre of corn \$700.30.

In the Seagraves' neighborhood the common schools "keep" not more than three months in the year, so young Seagraves's opportunities have been very limited. His father has always tried to beat his neighbors in raising corn, and this spirit of emulation was inherited by Burley, who has been educated in practical agriculture.

The Randolph County Corn Show was held in Pocahontas from Oct. 2 to 4, and Burley was one of the 400 boys in attendance. His record showed 182 bushels of corn on his one acre of land. Mr. Davidson, the district agent, said he seemed to be the winner, but he doubted that the boy had what his record showed. To make sure he asked Mr. Kizer to go to Biggers and gather and weigh the corn and report at the State Fair at Hot Springs. The estimate proved high, but the actual record of 125 bushels was itself large enough to make the record.

"I measured the land and saw the corn gathered and weighed," says Mr. Kizer. "The lad broke his land eight inches deep in the month of January and disked it, then rebroke it in April six inches deep, disked it again, harrowed it twice, logged it off, and planted with a seed drill in rows three feet apart and stalks twelve inches apart in the drills. When the corn began to come up he harrowed it with a section harrow, giving it the same treatment a little later. Before it was large enough to plough he harrowed it with a small expansion harrow twice to the middle. He then ploughed it four times and ran once to the middle with the expansion harrow after each ploughing. After it was laid by he chopped out the weeds."

"When the corn show was held in Pocahontas the Seagraves boy was all the talk of the town, as he was the first man or boy to raise 125 bushels of corn on one acre of land in Randolph County. He won first prize of \$50 at Pocahontas, and at the State fair at Hot Springs he won prizes amounting to \$540. He sold his corn at a profit of \$110.30, making in all, clear of expense, \$700.30 from the one acre. The cost of production was \$14.70, or 11 cents per bushel. As soon as he returns from Washington and the holidays are over he will enter the school at Jonesboro and take a two-years' course in agriculture, or until he graduates."

Mr. Kizer made a test of the soil where this phenomenal yield was secured and found it to be at least fifteen feet deep.

SUBTERRANEAN MAIL CARRIERS

Men have lately been carrying letters by aeroplane, so it may seem a little strange that we should have a suggestion to send our mails underground. The great problem is how best to dispose, every hour of every day, of the enormous number of letters and packages which have to be carried to and fro in London and other large cities.

The number of letters and parcels dealt with by the British Post Office almost passes belief. Here are some figures just published for the year which ended on March 31:

Letters	3,047,500,000
Post cards	871,400,000
Halfpenny packets	1,044,100,000
Newspapers	196,800,000
Parcels	11,800,000

Now, an enormous number of these letters and packages have to be dealt

FOR ALL

DIGESTIVE TROUBLES

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

IS THE SURE REMEDY.

The dollar bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50 cent size. A. J. WHITE & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

with in London, so that the mail vans crowd the streets all day long. While men and women and children have to travel in trains underground, the vans with the parcels and letters enjoy the freedom of the streets. It is stated that we are to have a great alteration in the system.

We have made steam and electricity our servants, and now, when the air is less and less used for mills and ships, we are to press it into service in another direction by an enormous system of pneumatic tubes, which will carry packages under London, forced along their way by pressure of air. Already we have many of these tubes; the idea is quite old. But there is a limit to the usefulness of the pneumatic tube; it cannot carry big parcels such as the post office has to handle. Instead of the two and a half inches, which is the size of the average tube now in use we can have pneumatic carriers of nearly six

times that size, but even that is not large enough for the parcels.

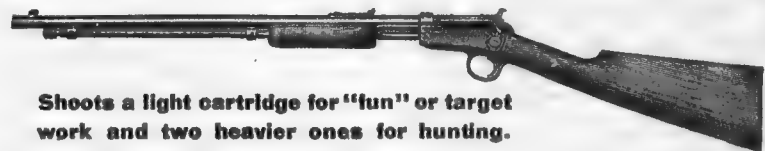
For the parcels, it is stated, we shall have a great system of underground electric railways—trains made up of a number of little trucks, which will be driven along rails in underground tunnels, running between the post offices, the railway stations, and other distributing centres. These trains can be despatched very rapidly, each of the little trucks carrying its load of packages, impelled by electric current, automatically steered, making the whole journey without the help of hands to guide or direct.

This method of carriage would be much quicker than that at present in use, by which slow-moving vans have to thread their way through the crowded streets. It would make delivery quicker, and would make it easier to get about the streets, for the withdrawal of the lumbering mail vans would allow more room in the busy thoroughfares.

WINCHESTER

MODEL 1906 .22 CALIBER

Extra Light Weight Repeating Rifle



Shoots a light cartridge for "fun" or target work and two heavier ones for hunting.

This rifle handles .22 Short, .22 Long or .22 Long Rifle cartridges without change of adjustment. It's a take-down and a very handy, all-around small caliber repeater. Examine one and you'll agree that it's the biggest rifle value ever offered.

ASK YOUR DEALER TO SHOW YOU ONE.

Direct Legislation League of Manitoba

A CHANGE OF NAME BUT NOT OF PURPOSE

Our One Object: The establishment of People's Power in Manitoba through the Initiative and Referendum

NEW LITERATURE RECENTLY ISSUED BY THE LEAGUE

DIRECT LEGISLATION—Address by F. J. Dixon before the Presbyterian Synod.

THE CATERPILLAR OF PRIVILEGE—A striking cartoon by our versatile friend Dixon, with some pertinent comments. Also some interesting facts respecting Direct Legislation in the United States.

A DIRECT LEGISLATION BILL FOR MANITOBA—A synopsis of the "business end" of the Bill the League has prepared. A complete copy of the Bill may also be had.

Copies of all the above free for the asking. If you have not read Robert L. Scott's lucid pamphlet on Direct Legislation, send for one. The price is five cents, or if you like, send us a dollar and become a member, then the pamphlet is yours and also all other literature published by the League.

LECTURES—Mr. F. J. Dixon is now touring the province, lecturing to Grain Growers' Associations, etc., on this important topic. His services are free. Write the Secretary for full particulars.

Direct Legislation League of Manitoba

Offices: 422 Chambers of Commerce
Winnipeg

SEYMOUR J. FARMER
Secretary



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by MARGARET SHIELDS

Headquarters:

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee\$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies')35
S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)35
S.G. Buttons (children's)05

OBJECTS:

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club Room at
328 Hargrave Street.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

MARGARET'S MESSAGE

My Dear Friends:—Again let me thank you for the very hearty support and the splendid boxes of everything sent in. It is hard to realize how much joy you have scattered already this year, and if the work is to grow throughout the year as it has done during 1911 Margaret will require a staff of workers always in the office to conduct the Sunshine work. It seems so strange to think that from a kindly thought should grow such a magnificent work. On the Toy Mission day the very first children who started Sunshine work in Western Canada will be with me, and the boys who received the first supper and entertainment brought together with the one cent pieces will also be our guests again this year. The very first member of Sunshine who assisted at the making of the little garments for Harold Green, our Sunshine blind boy, brought in two exquisite dolls, four handsome furs, and two dollars for the Toy Mission, so that with all the loving old friends, and all my warm-hearted new friends, I feel indeed the richest woman in the land. Throughout the whole entertainment we have tried to spend as little money as possible so that the entire entertainment will be a tribute to the kindness and love of my friends and readers. So many of you have asked God's blessing on the work, that I feel indeed that your prayers have been answered.

Yours lovingly,
MARGARET.

Dear Margaret:—I thank you very much for the chicken and other things that you sent me at Christmas. The chicken was just lovely, it made us a splendid dinner and we enjoyed it very much. Thanking you once again and we all wish you a Bright and Prosperous New Year.

Mrs. G.
Winnipeg, Man.

My Dear Margaret:—I am anxious to tell you the delight your toys, etc., gave the little sick ones in the Fever hospital. If you had seen their delight with the donkey and musical box it would have done you real good. So often they get tired of their toys, but I do not think ever of music. I wonder if any of your readers have a gramophone to give away. We could play it in the different wards in turn, for sometimes the little ones are too sick even for music though not often. You see friends are not admitted here, so toys are a double treat and blessing.

Yours very affectionately,
M. C. WILLIAMS.

My Dear Margaret:—I am sure you have had good cause to think I am totally unreliable. However, I will explain my conduct, then with your generous nature you will, I am sure, understand. When I left you I called on a very dear friend who was not at all well and begged me to stay with her. She had prepared a big Xmas dinner and was unable to cook it. I acted cook and did it for her. Next day I was down very sick and for

three days could not raise my head. Then a friend in the North End sent for me. Her dear little son was dying with Bright's disease. I stayed with her and did my best to comfort her. At last I reached Weston. I wished you were with me to have seen what joy and happiness the parcel you so kindly sent to Alexander Ave. had given. I had forgotten it for the time and wondered what all the "thank you's" and excitement meant. I reminded them who had sent them, when they asked me to thank you for them. Now, dear, I am going to Selkirk this afternoon to see another sick friend. I shall visit Mrs. Hudson and if I cannot get back to help you I will try and send Mrs. Hudson. Now wishing you and your helpers a Happy and Prosperous New Year. I am, my dear Margaret,

Yours sincerely,
HARRIETTE KNOWLAND.

Mrs. M. S. Dimmick, Invermay, Sask.—I am very glad to welcome your dear little Sunshine boy. I will forward his membership card and button in the course of a few days. Clothing of every description is urgently needed from the baby's first garments up to boys of 10 and 12 years of age. I am anxious to show just what our Sunshine members can do, and would like to appeal to all the mothers' meetings and other sewing circles to make up a few cosy garments and send them in. It is not only the needy people of Winnipeg that we take care of, but there are many sad cases out on the farms that we are glad to provide for.

Albert Barwood, Hurdman, Sask.—Dear Child—We are sending you the badges and membership cards for your brothers and sisters and hope to have a longer letter from you next time.

Agnes Griffiths, Rounthwaite, Sask.—Dear Child—I am very glad to have your letter. It is very nice to see your companion writing to our column.

Pansy E. Schew, Huronville, Sask.—Many thanks for the papers sent in. You may be quite sure that the sick members will be delighted to see them.

Howard Humphrey, Miami, Man.—Dear Boy—I am very glad to have your letter and your promise of interesting the people in the Sunshine work. Give my kind love to your mother and ask her to write to me.

F. A. Mina, Wadena, Sask.—Many thanks for the box of goods sent in. I am indeed grateful for your kindly thought in asking God's blessing on the work, and I trust indeed that the Sunshine will be the means of scattering His loving work throughout our land.

TOY MISSION

Amount prev. acknowledged.....	\$339.20
Mrs. H. Campbell, Franklin, Man.	1.15
Miss Monaghan, Market Hotel ..	5.75
Master McMillan	6.98
Mrs. R. Docking, Swan Lake	2.50
Mrs. Peter Robinson .....	.25
Florence Johnston, Grenfell, Sask.	1.25
Olive A. Biglow, Holland, Man.	1.00
	\$358.08

Zoe Gutteridge:—Many thanks for the five cents sent in. Membership card and button will be forwarded at an early date.

May Metcalf, Bowsman River, Man.—Many thanks for the one dollar and seventy cents sent in, also the Sunday school papers. Glad you wrote to Mrs. Hippisley. I have not heard from her for a little time.

Olive A. Biglow, Holland, Man.—Many thanks for the one dollar sent in. I hope to comfort many hearts during the coming year, and also at the Toy Mission. Many of our little ones are unfortunately sick and under quarantine, but their toys will be sent to them just the same.

Florence Johnston, Grenfell, Sask.—Many thanks for the one dollar and twenty-five cents sent in. It has been a great joy to me the manner in which my members and friends and readers have rallied round to make this one of the biggest and best Toy Missions ever held. The Toy Mission will be over before you read this as it takes place in the Walker Theatre, January 12. Both the program and the audience and our dear little children will far exceed the number we have hitherto taken care of. I will write a longer letter after the Toy Mission.

Marjorie Shurmer, Cairns P.O., Alta.—Dear Child—Let me thank you for your very kind wish and thoughts of me. I would be very glad if you could form a branch of Sunshine among your friends. The sad cases that are constantly brought to my notice in far away towns make it very urgent indeed that branches should be formed in every town possible before next winter.

Ida Kirchner, Moore Park, Man.—Many thanks for the Christmas post cards. You would be very delighted could you see the exquisite picture books that my members have made from the old post cards and Sunday school pictures sent in by my readers.

MODERN NURSERY RHYMES

The Spider and the Fly
"Will you walk out of my parlor,"
Said the spider to the fly;
"Your feet are full of typhoid,
And I do not wish to die."

The Trained Infant
There was a babe in our town
And he was wondrous wise;
He wouldn't let folks kiss him,
And he ran away from flies.

He boiled his little cup and plate
With all his might and main;
And if he thought he saw a germ
He boiled them up again!

A Lullaby
Hush-a-by Lady, in a fur coat;
When the sky falls the women will vote

Careful Miss Muffett
Little Miss Muffett
Sat on a tuffet
Eating of curds and whey;
The curds had been sterilized,
The whey had been vaporized,
And she didn't eat much, anyway.

Careless Humpty Dumpty
Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall;
He let his picture puzzle fall.
All the King's horses and all the King's
men
Couldn't put the puzzle together again.

Kismet
Jack Spratt could not get fat,
His wife could not get lean;
Although they ate three meals a day
And lots of things between.

Diet
If all the world was cake and pie,
And all the sea was sweet;
And all the woods were starchy foods,
What should we have to ate.

Uncounted
Hickory, dickory, dox,
A mouse in the ballot box!
The women yelled,
The votes were spilled!
Hickory, dickory, dox.

Caution
I like little pussy, her coat looks so warm,
And if I don't touch her she'll do me no
harm.
So I'll not pull her tail or pat her smooth
head,
For fur's full of microbes that might
make me dead!

—Carolyn Wells.

M. Wells, Heward, Sask.—Many thanks for the box of clothing and also for pre-

paying charges. They will indeed scatter Sunshine.

Ester Olson, Esterhazy, Sask.—I will send another membership card and button in the course of a few days. Sorry you did not receive it earlier. Write again.

Ola and Alta Short, Sunny Slope, Alta.—Many thanks indeed for the toys and dolls sent in for the Christmas tree. It is a real regret to me that my readers cannot all be here to see this lovely entertainment.

Sara Rabinould, Morden, Man.—Many thanks indeed for the quilt, scrap books, etc., which your children have so kindly sent.

WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

Don't forget that the work does not stop at Christmas, and that we still need picture books and good warm garments throughout the year. We are in urgent need of women's flannels, babies' first clothing, little boys' suits, shoes and boots especially, fresh laid eggs, chickens, anything and everything you don't want, send to Sunshine.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Parcels have been thankfully received from the following: Mrs. F. Knight, Grace Lackey, Reggie, Herbie and Lorne Knight, S. White, Katherine Averill, Beryl L. M. Williamson, Leon Durick, Alma Williamson, Clifford Rich, Lizzie Willett, Bessie Haines, Francis M. Arneil, Ruth Anna Lemery, Gerald Coulter, Mary Alice Bainbridge, Jean Willett, Edna McLennan, George Erickson, Barbara M. Fraser, Eillie McCuaig, Mary Fricks, Mrs. I. M. Walker, Bessie Gordon, Etta Sundquist, Hattie McGillivray, Tena Streib, Flossie Pollock, Gerald Gordon, Mina Irwin, Donald Irwin, Minnie McDonald, Cecil McDonald, Primary S. S. Class, Zorra, Sask.; Leslie McDonald, Burga A. Greiner, Mrs. H. M. Brown.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

You Need this Common-Sense Article of Clothing—NOW!



Life is too short to feel miserable! By getting one of these warm Face Protectors at once you can face any Blizzard, Wind or Cold in the Winter, and Sandstorm in the Spring, with perfect comfort.

No More Dread for the Long Slow Trips on the Road. No more waiting for the weather to settle. You go when you get ready and get home safe. You stay inside, while you are outside, and look into the snowstorm and blizzard as through a Window. Prepaid to any point, \$1.00. Write for my free catalogue today, giving all particulars. Agents Wanted.

MARTINIUS DYSTHE

279 FORT STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

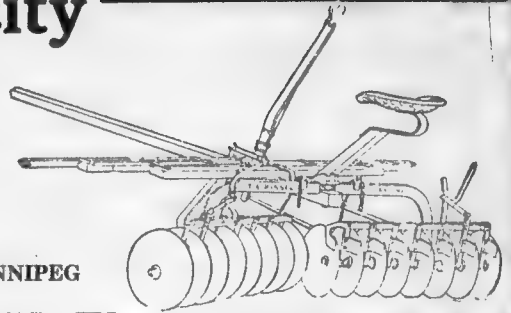
The "Bissell" has Wonderful Capacity

The wonderful capacity of the "Bissell" disc harrow has opened the eyes of the farmers from the United States to the fact that here in Canada is made the best disc harrow in America. Our Mr. T. E. Bissell has been personally connected with the manufacture of disc harrows for nearly a quarter of a century, and is recognized as an authority on disc harrow construction. Test the "Bissell" on your land and you'll see what a harrow designed by a specialist will do. The "Bissell" stays right down to its work, no matter how tough the land. It doesn't rock or

sway. The gangs stay tight. The plates stir the soil thoroughly. There is no neck weight, therefore the horses do more work. The square axles are stiffer and heavier than round axles commonly used. The construction is simple, durable, trouble-proof. And the name "Bissell" is stamped on every genuine "Bissell" harrow—the harrow that wins every field test. Send to Department "O" for "Bissell" Harrow Booklet.

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T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, Elora, Ont.



News from Ottawa

Main Estimates of Year's Expenditures Total \$150,000,000

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, Jan. 12—Parliament resumed work on Wednesday and some slight progress has been made with the business before the House, including the voting of between four and five millions of the first estimates submitted by the new government.

A number of departmental reports were tabled during the week, including that of the interior department for the last fiscal year. It calls attention to the fact that during the year 44,479 free homestead entries were made in the West, an increase of three thousand over the previous year, which was a record. These entries represent a total population of 107,884 settlers and their families, who located upon Western farms. They show that one-third of the immigrants who arrived during the year took to farming on the prairies.

Much interest was naturally taken in the first main estimates tabled in the House on Wednesday by Hon. W. T. White, the minister of finance. Those who have been in the capital long enough to see other governments come and go could not forbear a smile when the total sum it was proposed to spend was revealed. It brought back to their memories what happened in 1896, and thereabouts, when the Liberals after many years of criticizing the Conservative government for its extravagance found when they came into power that they wanted just as much and a little more each succeeding year to conduct the affairs of the country. As it was in 1896 so it is in 1912, with the parties reversed. Much has been said of Liberal extravagance in recent years by the Conservative Opposition, but Mr. White's first estimates call for appropriations reaching the large total of \$149,789,677 which is nearly eleven millions more than Mr. Fielding's main estimates of last year which totalled \$138,863,200. Mr. Fielding later on brought down three large batches of supplementaries amounting to over seventeen millions, so that Mr. White has still some six millions margin to go on before Mr. Fielding's total of \$156,000,000 is reached.

Millions More in Supplementaries

The probabilities would seem to be that when the supplementaries are brought down the customary increase over the provision for the previous year will be recorded as the additional appropriations which governments find it necessary to provide towards the end of each session have a habit of running up into the millions very fast. This is likely to be the case at the present time when there are a number of matters to which the government is giving its attention and which if decided upon will involve considerable expenditure. These include the proposal to make an early start on the Georgian Bay canal, the construction of the new Welland canal and the additions to the vote for the militia department which have been indicated in speeches made by Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, including the construction of several new drill halls in the various parts of the Dominion.

Nothing for Terminal Elevators Yet

Then, and this is of more importance to the farmers of the West, there is the probability that the supplementaries will include a sum for the purchase of the terminal elevators on the Great Lakes which are not yet provided for. This, to be of any practical immediate use must be a large vote. Some place it as high as ten millions. So that, all things considered,

the total estimates for the fiscal year which opens on April 1 next promise to beat the records of the past.

There is an apparent decrease of nearly one million dollars in the estimates for the department of agriculture, but it must be remembered that the census branch is administered by the minister of agriculture and the million dollars provided last year was to cover the cost of taking the count of the population. Agricultural estimates proper, when all are down, will probably considerably exceed those of the Hon. Sydney Fisher. The plan for agricultural assistance mentioned in the speech from the throne and which has since been more or less definitely outlined will call for some considerable expenditure. The main estimates contain a vote of \$200,000 for additional branch experimental stations. This is an increase of \$100,000 as compared with the same vote last year. There is a new vote of \$100,000 towards the erection of a Dominion building for the display of products of Canadian farms and other natural products in connection with the Canadian National exposition at Toronto. There is a decrease of \$150,000 in the general vote for exhibitions which is due to the fact that there are not this year the usual number of expositions abroad at which the Dominion finds it necessary to be represented. The vote for the encouragement of the establishment of cold storage warehouses remains at \$200,000, the same figure as for the current year, but the vote to encourage the production and use of superior seeds for farm crops and for the enforcement of the Seed Control Act has been increased from \$60,000 to \$80,000. Under the heading "health of animals," there is an increase in the vote of \$25,000, while the administration of the Destructive Pests Act calls for \$10,000 more than it did for the current year.

\$2,000,000 for Agriculture—\$8,000,000 for Militia

The total vote for agriculture without the supplementaries still to come stands at \$1,945,500. It looks very small compared with the militia department vote which for the main estimates alone stands at a grand total of \$8,334,450, an increase of \$191,000 over the total militia estimates for the present year. While there are some moderate reductions in the militia votes they are heavily overbalanced by the increases. The annual drill calls

for an additional expenditure of \$405,000, not including \$25,000 to be spent on cadet corps. The vote for schools of instruction is increased from \$70,000 to \$100,000 while the permanent force which this year cost the country \$1,950,000 requires another \$50,000 bringing the total up to the round two millions, or slightly more than the entire agricultural vote. The increase in the militia vote is somewhat emphasized by the circumstance that the estimates show that \$173,850 voted last session for the current year was not spent.

Proposed Railway Amendments

On Wednesday Mr. J. G. Turiff in moving the second reading of his bill to amend the Railway Act said that it provided that special tariffs adopted by the different railway companies must be submitted to the railway board and have its assent and approval before they become law. He explained that at the present time a railway company must have the approval of the railway board to any general tariff, but it may put in force any special tariff by giving the board thirty days' notice. Formerly a company could put a tariff in force by giving ten days' notice. At the present time a great deal of the freight of the country is carried under special tariffs, Mr. Turiff explained, and they are often very much lower than the general tariff. At present a railway company may increase a special tariff to any point lower than a general tariff without consulting the board further than by giving thirty days' notice. It becomes law and the board does not take any action unless someone complains of an injustice. The result is that in many cases shippers put up with gross injustice in the matter of freight rates rather than take the onus of going into a fight with a railway company before the railway board. Mr. Turiff did not think it advisable to allow a railway to increase its special tariffs without a reference to the board. He had no objection to them being allowed to lower them of their own accord if they desired to do so.

Premier Borden said that since the Railway Act was passed in 1903 there have been a great many amendments—sometimes several during a session. He believed, therefore, that there was an urgent need for the revision of the Act, for the purpose of incorporating in it the amendments which have been passed, and also for the purpose of adding other amendments which the government has under consideration. Under the circumstances he considered it perhaps unwise to deal with the Act in a desultory way this session. At any rate the government would like to have a little time to consider the proposed amendment. He suggested

the adjournment of the debate. The premier was not able to give any promise that the Act would be revised this session.

Mr. Turiff in agreeing to delay said he desired it to be understood that he proposed to press the bill later on. He remarked that a great deal of interest is being taken, more especially in the West, in the question of freight rates and that these high rates had in many instances been created under this very system of raising them without consulting the railway board.

That the members of the railway board are in agreement with Mr. Turiff that Western freight rates are too high is demonstrated by the order which has been issued calling for a general inquiry into rates west of Port Arthur, but not including British Columbia. The coast province is excepted for the reason that rates in that province are already being looked into because of complaints made by the United Farmers of Alberta and the Vancouver Board of Trade. The first meeting of the board to consider the rates will be held in Ottawa on February 13, when the procedure to be followed will be decided upon. The inquiry is bound to be a long one, as the evidence to be submitted will be very heavy. The government has been asked to name counsel to conduct the inquiry.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES

As has been announced through the press, the agricultural conventions and short courses will be held at the Manitoba Agricultural college from February 12 to February 16. As well as addresses given by many members of the faculty of the college, such well known speakers as Dr. J. H. Worst, president of the N. D. Agricultural college; Dr. Charles E. Saunders, Dominion cerealist, Ottawa; and Mrs. Nellie McClung, Winnipeg, have consented to be present and deliver addresses. In all thirty-seven addresses will be delivered, each of which is such as to be of special interest to every person directly connected with farm life.

Such topics as "The Farmer's Side of the Enforcement of the Weed Act," "Manitoba's Position in Relation to Dry Farming," "The Origin, Development and Present-Day Characteristics of Marquis Wheat," "The Beautifying of Farm Homes" (illustrated), "Preventable Diseases," "The Other Side of the Farm Life," and "The Future of the Manitoba Boy and Girl," will be dealt with by speakers specially selected to deal with these important questions.

Single fare rates may be obtained from February 10th to the 13th by all who wish to attend farmers' week at the college.

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THE NEW WEEKLY PAPER

The Western Canada Real Estate Journal

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GOVERNMENT AND CAR SHORTAGE

A conference between Hon. Robt. Rogers and Hon. Geo. E. Foster, representing the Dominion government, and G. J. Bury, of the C.P.R., George H. Shaw, of the C.N.R., and J. E. Dalrymple, of the G.T.P., was held at Ottawa on January 9 to discuss the car shortage situation in the West. The railway representatives promised to do everything in their power to relieve the congestion and undertook to ship every available empty car in the East to the West.

The railway officials admitted that the congestion was bad, but declared that the conditions and situation were abnormal. They pointed out that the season was late, so that there was less time to get the grain to ports; also that the Manitoba crop, which is usually two weeks ahead of Saskatchewan and gives the railways a good start, was not ripe until after the far Western grain.

A. J. Nixon, an official of the Railway Commission, arrived in Winnipeg on January 11 to investigate car shortage conditions, and will spend some time in the West looking into the matter. Mr. Nixon will conduct his investigation privately, and desires to receive information from all who can assist him in obtaining full information to lay before the Railway Commission, and also any suggestions as to means of relieving the situation and preventing its recurrence.

C.P.R. TELEGRAPH PROFITS

An investigation into the rates charged by the telegraph companies throughout Canada was opened by the Railway Commission at Ottawa on January 8. The business of the C.P.R. Telegraph company was under review on January 10, and a statement presented by the company showed that enormous profits were being made. The analysis was conducted through audit office figures, and the following statistics indicate the earnings and expenses, together with net earnings, during the past six years.

For the year ending June 30, 1906—Earnings, \$1,687,558.60; expenses, \$728,762.24; net earnings, \$958,796.36.

1907—Earnings, \$1,900,444.39; expenses, \$882,640.87; net earnings, \$1,017,803.52.

1908—Earnings, \$1,713,219.82; expenses, \$887,534.41; net earnings, \$825,885.41.

1909—Earnings, \$1,855,785.71; expenses, \$933,137.61; net earnings, \$922,648.10.

1910—Earnings, \$2,171,518.00; expenses, \$1,057,783.35; net earnings, \$1,113,734.65.

1911—Earnings, \$2,467,642.30; expenses, \$1,196,497.80; net earnings, \$1,270,144.50.

The total revenue for all branches of the company's telegraph business for 1910 was shown to be \$2,171,518.00. A statement provided by Mr. Camp showed that the number of messages sent had increased from 2,343,705 in 1906 to 3,246,664 in 1910. A valuation of the company's plant and equipment, based on the cost of reproduction, was submitted and totalled \$6,696,421.40 divided between pole lines and equipment, valued at \$3,897,238.39, and wires valued at \$2,199,968.37, while there was a cable item of \$275,000. There were 12,208 miles of poles, and this was valued at \$321.87 per mile.

In another column of this issue the B. C. Permanent Loan Company of Vancouver, B.C., notifies its shareholders of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the Permanent Stock of the Company for the half year ending December 30th, 1911.

During the past year this company made splendid progress in all departments. The Reserve was increased from \$400,000.00 to \$500,000.00; the Permanent Stock from \$600,000.00 to \$700,000.00 and the Assets from \$3,211,511.86 to over \$3,500,000.00.

The Company will this year issue the balance of the Million Dollars of Permanent Stock and the Directors are confident that with the increased earning power, a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum will be permanently maintained.

GOLD RUSH IN MANITOBA

Minotona, Man., Jan. 15.—Intense excitement prevailed in town today when the business men closed their shops and made a rush for the gold fields situated 4 miles southwest of here to stake out claims.

A week or ten days ago a farmer named Elliott found several gold nuggets in the crops of turkeys that he had killed. This discovery was not taken seriously by the citizens at the time. Other turkeys were killed and with the exception of two or three traces of gold were found upon all the birds.

This gold was found on a black sand ridge which runs east and west through Elliott's farm and extends from Fisher's, some 50 miles along the old Indian Polly trail, toward Polly, Sask., at the foot of the Duck mountains. Andrew Armstrong, a farmer, 5 miles west of Elliott, has also located a small nugget in a fowl he killed.

James N. Hunter, a thresher, claims to have found a small nugget in the nozzle of his hose that he was using to fill his engine with water out of the creek in the same locality.

Upwards of fifty claims have been staked today and the rush has apparently only begun. A Klondyke prospector was on the ground and claims the find to be the richest in his experience. He examined the nuggets and pronounced them genuine. Some black sand was washed and also showed traces of gold.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE

The forty-fifth annual report of the Canadian Bank of Commerce presented to the annual meeting of shareholders, held on January 9, shows that the past year has seen continued success and progress in this institution. The profits for the year after providing for all bad and doubtful debts amounted to \$2,305,409.42, while \$500,000 was taken into the profit and loss account from over-appropriations in connection with assets now realized, and \$1,357,820 was received as premiums on \$2,000,000 of new stock issued. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was paid; \$400,000 was written off bank premises; and \$2,757,820 transferred to the rest account, which now amounts to \$9,757,820, while the paid up capital stands at \$11,697,275. Twenty-six new branches were opened during the year, twenty-two of these being in the West, and five were closed. Sir Edmund Walker is president of the bank and Mr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., vice-president.

DAIRYMEN TO DISCUSS MILK SUPPLY

Two hundred or more dairymen, farmers and others interested in the dairying business in Manitoba are expected to attend the organization meetings of the recently appointed commission to enquire into the whole question of the milk supply of Winnipeg and other Manitoba cities which will be held in the council chamber of the Winnipeg city hall today at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. Representatives of all the big city dairy companies will take an active part in the proceedings, and it is expected that all branches of the industry will be well represented. The present intention is that the meeting should be only of a preliminary character, the idea being to have a further convention of farmers and dairymen during bonspiel week. The meeting at 2 o'clock today will convene in charge of Prof. Mitchell, Mr. Tully, of Reaburn, and Mr. Cosby, secretary of the commission. Principal Black, of the Agricultural college, has been asked to attend.

HUDSON BAY ROAD TO PROCEED

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, announced in the House of Commons today that he had given instructions to J. D. McArthur to proceed at once with the contract for the construction of the first section of the Hudson Bay railway, which was let by the late government. Mr. Cochrane said another expedition to the bay would be necessary before it could be decided whether Fort Churchill or Port Nelson would be made the terminus of the line, but no time would be lost and the road completed in two or three years. This statement was loudly cheered by Western members on both sides of the House.

The railway commission has forbidden a higher freight tariff on hay shipments from Ontario and Quebec to the United States.

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

ARE YOU CONVINCED?

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

Box 1746

S. SPINK

Winnipeg

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats

Car Lots

Option Trading

Flax, Barley

NET BIDS wired on request.

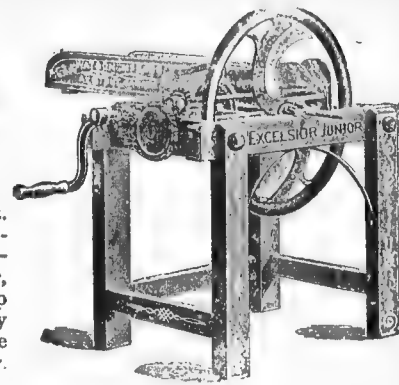
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FARMERS! ADVERTISE IN YOUR OWN PAPER when you have anything to sell. It's the best paper you can use, and your support, however small it may be, is appreciated.

WAPELLA CAR SHORTAGE

On January 10 a delegation from Wapella waited on J. T. Arundel, superintendent of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg, in relation to the car shortage. The delegation consisted of H. Barish, representing the Grain Growers' Association and A. G. Dawson and Dr. Miller from the board of trade. They pointed out to Mr. Arundel that only thirty-six cars had been received at Wapella from September 1 to January 8. Of these, only five had been sent in as empties, the balance having been shipped in with goods and reloaded with grain. The delegation also stated that there were 450 cars yet needed to carry out the crop. There were ninety-two names on the car order book and the elevators had been full for three weeks. About ten per cent. of the grain is still unthreshed. One of the great problems of the Wapella district is the marketing of grain in less than car lots. Fully fifty per cent. of the farmers are in this situation and there is little money to be secured from the bank. Mr. Arundel promised them ten cars at once, ten cars additional at the end of the week and another ten cars next week. This was the best he could promise them.

\$5,000 DUTY AT PORTAL

North Portal, Sask., Jan. 16.—During September, October, November and December there were shipped through this port to the United States 12,659 bushels of Canadian flax, the duty on which, at 25c. a bushel, was \$3,164.75. Of this amount, 1,683 bushels were delivered by wagons by farmers close to the border, the balance being shipped from Milestone, Weyburn and other Soo line points. During the same period 6,904 bushels of oats entered the United States, representing a duty of \$1,035.65, and

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

8,366 bushels of wheat, representing a duty of about \$800, half of this quantity being shipped in bond to Eastern Canada points. This means a total of over \$5,000 paid into the United States treasury by the Canadian farmers near the boundary.

COUNSEL FOR FREIGHT RATE INQUIRY


H. W. Whitla, a Winnipeg barrister, has been appointed by the Dominion government to act as counsel on behalf of the public in the investigation of Western freight rates.

A bomb was thrown at the carriage of Premier Yuan Shi Kai, of China, on Tuesday. Two soldiers were killed.

F. J. DIXON AT SWAN LAKE

Under the auspices of the Swan Lake Grain Growers' Association, Mr. F. J. Dixon, of Winnipeg, on Wednesday evening gave a lecture on Direct Legislation.

The lecture was interesting and instructive and dealt with the growth of constitutional government, showing its weaknesses at the present time, as a true embodiment of the will of the people. He then went on to show what Direct Legislation meant, dealing with its three aspects of Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Mr. Dixon also showed how it was working, in places where it had been adopted, for the benefit of the people. After a few questions had been asked and answered a very instructive evening came to a close.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 15, 1912)

Wheat.—For the past seven days our market has held quite steady with a slightly lower tendency at the close of last week, and absolute stagnation today, Monday. Exceedingly bitter winter weather has prevailed and cut down receipts very considerably, but the heavy terminal stocks at Fort William and Port Arthur, over twelve and a half million bushels of wheat against about six and a half a year ago, have prevented any rise which otherwise might have been occasioned by the hard weather. There is a feeling that when the weather moderates somewhat, and receipts become more free, markets will decline a little in consequence. Our market has been above export almost all week. However, there seems some grounds for the belief that the Americans are anticipating a drop of the duty against our wheat, and in consequence are selling wheat on their markets, and buying ours here, which has helped to keep our market firm and steady. The demand for off grades, however, has been rather poorer, with some rejected smutty wheat not in demand at all. We should not be surprised to see the lower grades decline a little more. The demand for Red Winter improved decidedly a couple of days last week, but has declined again a little.

Oats.—The severe weather over the Corn Belt in the United States helped corn last week, and our oats moved up a little in sympathy. There has been a very good enquiry from the East for our oats, but the railway company is not getting shipments out fast enough, and buyers are in consequence withdrawing from the market. Farmers will do well to get their tough oats out now, especially those varieties which are known to be poor keepers even under good conditions, after the warm weather comes in.

Barley.—The two cent advance in barley in the past week has been the sensation of the market. The strength in American barley has been the cause, and as long as their market holds up we should expect no decline in ours. Farmers having good barley will do well to read the experiences of those who have been shipping to Minneapolis.

Flax.—Flax has declined rather sharply, owing to the big buyers of flax considering that this grain had gone too high, and they can afford to wait off a little now before buying further supplies. We would not be surprised to see this grain going a little lower yet before the decline is stopped.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	OLD		NEW		July
	Jan.	May	May	May	
Jan. 10 .. 94½	100½	100	101½	101½	
Jan. 11 .. 95½	100½	100½	101½	101½	
Jan. 12 .. 95	100	100½	101½	101½	
Jan. 13 .. 95½	100½	100½	101½	101½	
Jan. 15 .. 95	100	99½	101½	101½	
Jan. 16 .. 95	100	100½	101½	101½	
Jan. 16 .. 95	100	100½	101½	101½	
Oats—					
Jan. 10 .. 41½					
Jan. 11 .. 41½					
Jan. 12 .. 41½					
Jan. 13 .. 41½					
Jan. 15 .. 41½					
Jan. 16 .. 41½					
Flax—					
Jan. 10 .. 189					
Jan. 11 .. 199					
Jan. 12 .. 195					
Jan. 13 .. 194½					
Jan. 15 .. 194½					
Jan. 16 .. 193½					

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Jan. 13).

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	\$1.05½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.03½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1.04½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, velvet	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2,800 bu. velvet, to arr.	1.05
No. 3 wheat, 8 cars	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.01½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 5 cars	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars .....	.98
Rejected wheat, 1 car, f.o.b. ....	.97½
Rejected wheat, 1 car, f.o.b. ....	.98
Rejected wheat, 1 car .....	.98
Rejected wheat, 1 car .....	.87
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	.97½
No grade wheat, 1 car, slight frost ..	.96

No grade wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.04
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Mont.	1.02½
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.02½
Sample winter wheat, 1 car	1.07½
No grade corn, 1 car, wet .....	.57
No. 3 white oats, 1 car .....	.47
No. 3 white oats, 5,000 bu to arr. ....	.47
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars .....	.46
No. 4 white oats, 1 car to arr. ....	.45½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car .....	.46½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice .....	.47
No. 4 white oats, part car .....	.45½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car to arr. ....	.45½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.20
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.25
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.16½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.18
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.16
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.08
Sample barley, 1 car	1.25
Sample barley, 1 car	1.17
Sample barley, 1 car	1.03
Sample barley, part car	1.03
Sample barley, 1 car	1.13
Sample barley, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.15
No grade flax, part car	1.90
No grade flax, part car	1.75
No grade flax, 1 car	2.07
No grade flax, 1 car	2.10

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, Jan. 15.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 3 western oats, 47c.; to arrive, 47c.; No. 3 oats, 45 to 46c.

Duluth, Jan. 15.—Cash oats closed at 46½c.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Malting barley, \$1 to \$1.35.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on Jan. 12, 1912, was 12,626,-

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, January 13. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	95½c.	\$1.06½
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	92½c.	\$1.04½
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	86½c.	\$1.02½ to \$1.02½
May wheat	100½c.	\$1.06½
July wheat	101½c.	\$1.07
No. 3 White oats	37c.	47c.
Barley	44c. to 67c.	85c. to \$1.28
Beef Cattle, top		
Hogs, top		
Sheep, top		
	Winnipeg	Chicago
	\$5.25	\$8.50
	\$7.00	\$6.42½
	\$5.50	\$7.15

102.10, as against 12,181,952.50 last week, and 6,918,392.00 last year.

Total shipments for the week were 862,885, last year 311,877.

Amount of each grade was:

	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard ..	5,793.50	6,120.10
No. 1 Nor.	356,635.10	959,168.20
No. 2 Nor.	1,359,586.10	1,691,704.40
No. 3 Nor.	2,745,027.00	1,727,738.40
No. 4	2,084,505.40	829,880.20
No. 5	1,210,286.20	506,106.30
Other grades ..	4,864,268.00	1,197,673.20
	12,626,102.10	6,918,392.00

Stocks of Oats—

No. 1 White ..	54,491.33	259,954.27
No. 2	601,622.31	3,153,417.19
No. 3 White ..	273,858.14	410,744.15
Ex. No. 1 Feed ..	730,102.32	
No. 1 Feed	605,927.17	
No. 2 Feed	204,806.14	
Mixed		5,769.24
Other grades ..	343,362.32	876,338.01
	2,814,173.03	4,706,224.18

Barley

Flax

Shipments—

	Oats	Barley	Flax
This year	245,764	51,101	61,981
Last year	6,528	476	12,726

CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T't visible ..	23,566,922	5,063,583	1,623,286
Last week ..	19,355,291	5,881,000	2,549,865
Last year ..	16,158,900	7,961,330	442,028

Pt. William ..	7,779,768	1,569,884	267,287
Pt. Arthur ..	4,846,333	1,244,288	408,579
Depot Hbr.		134,219	
Meaford	79,668	68,805	
Mid. Tiffin ..	1,336,202	110,795	115,175
Collingwood ..	47,887		
Goderich	451,455	313,253	20,289
Sarnia, Pt.			
Ed.	105,680	30,500	1,712
Pt. Colborne ..	289,218	182,822	
Kingston	62,744	64,312	4,900
Prescott	206,980	123,550	
Montreal	276,727	508,782	116,078
Quebec	5,589	146,065	8,272
St. John, N.B. ..	736,738	63,090	40,083
Victoria Nb ..	789,727	49,500	

17,014,419 4,608,865 982,375

In vessels in ..

Can. ter.

harbors .. 5,609,339 4,000

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from JAN. 10 to JAN. 16, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1"	2"	3"	4"	5"	6"	Feed	Ref. 1 1	Ref. 1 2	Ref. 1 2	Ref. 2 2	Ref. 1" Seeds	Ref. 2" Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Ref. Feed	1NW 1 Man. R.
Jan. 10	94½	91½	86½	80½	71	61	55½							37		64½	56	194
11	95	92	87	80½	71½	61½	56							37½	34	65½	56½	195
12	95	92	87	80½	71½	61	55½							37		67	57	190
13	95½	92½	87½	80½	71½	61	55½							37½		67	57	192
15	95	92	86½	80½	71½	61	55½							37½	33	67	57	191
16	95½	92½	87	80½	71½	61½	55½									66	58	190½

At Buffalo and Duluth .. 943,164 450,718 640,911

23,566,922 5,063,583 1,623,286
Note.—At Midland and Tiffin there are 805,140 bushels of U. S. oats in bond.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Jan. 15.—Manitoba Spot wheat closed today as follows:
Manitoba No. 1 Nor. Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 Nor. \$1.19½
Manitoba No. 3 Nor. 1.13½
Futures: March

May

July

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; market 10 cents higher. Beeves, \$4.75 to \$8.50; Texas steers, \$4.30 to \$5.90; western steers, \$4.75 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$5.90; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$6.70; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; market five and 10 cents higher. Light, \$5.95 to \$6.35; mixed, \$6.10 to \$6.50; heavy, \$6.15 to \$6.50; rough, \$6.15 to \$6.25; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.50; bulk of sales, \$6.30 to \$6.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; market weak at the advance. Native, \$3.40 to \$5.00; western, \$3.65 to \$5.00; yearlings, \$5.35 to \$6.25; lambs, native, \$4.80 to \$7.40; western, \$5.25 to \$7.40.

TORONTO DROVERS IN QUIETER MOOD

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Today in the stock yards receipts were 82 loads with 1,456 head of cattle, 41 calves, 712 hogs and 336 sheep and lambs.

Although the "fight is still on" there were not wanting signs of somewhat relaxed condition from the "strained relations" between the drovers and packers, at the end of last week. All were looking forward to a possible settlement of difficulties as the outcome of the drovers' meeting to be held in Temple building this afternoon. A feature of the situation was the fact that prices all around were from 15 cents to 25 cents higher than last week. It is possible, however, and indeed very likely, that the market would have been higher had there been no trouble whatever between the drovers and packers.

Export cattle sold strong from \$6.30 up to as high as \$7.25 though it was only one very choice load that sold at top figures. Butcher cattle choice sold firm and higher at \$6.25 up to \$6.90. Medium choice butchers at \$5.75 to \$6.00. Hogs are ten cents higher at \$6.25 f.o.b., and \$6.60 fed and watered.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Jan. 15.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state that Saturday's cable prices were well maintained in the Birkhead market and an early rise is extremely probable. States and Canadian steers making from 13½ to 14½ cents per pound. Sheep were steady, lambs making 16 cents, wethers 12½ to 13c., and ewes 11½ to 11¾ cents per pound.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending Jan. 13).

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	711	1528	nil.
C.N.R.	250	862	nil.
G.T.P.	41	nil.	nil.
Total last week	1002	2390	nil.
Total prev. week	217	634	14
Total year ago	356	536	nil.

Disposition

Butchers east	23
Local consumption	979

Cattle

There is a strong demand for top quality cattle at the Winnipeg market now, and good prices are being realized, one bunch last week fetching \$6.25 a cwt., the highest price recorded in several months. There are comparatively few cattle arriving, however, this being largely due, no doubt, to the extremely cold weather. When the cold lets up there will likely be quite a lot of cattle shipped, but the demand is such that the market can absorb everything of good quality that is likely to come in.

Hogs

Hogs are also in better demand, and the best are bringing \$7.25 a cwt., and occasionally a little better. It looks as if prices would be maintained hereabouts for a considerable time, and it will be good business to breed as many sows as possible this spring.

Sheep

There are no sheep arriving. Packers are offering last week's prices, \$4.50 to \$4.75 for best sheep, and a dollar more for choice lambs.

Country Produce

Butter

An improved demand for dairy butter has brought better prices and fancy dairy is now worth 29 to 30 cents, No. 1 26 cents and good round lots 24 cents.

Eggs

There is no change in the egg market. Dealers are getting so few locally that they will hardly quote a price. Imported eggs are costing about 27 cents laid down at Winnipeg, and good stock from the country are worth a cent or so more. Dealers would pay 45 or 50 cents a dozen for new laid, but say they cannot get them at any price.

Potatoes

While the extremely cold weather lasts there will practically no potatoes shipped. Seventy cents a bushel is offered on cars, Winnipeg, for good sound potatoes.

Milk and Cream

There is no change in milk and cream prices, and considerable quantities are being imported daily. Dairy men, dealers and government experts are meeting at Winnipeg today to discuss the question of milk supply. The conference was called by Mayor Waugh, who does not like the idea of Winnipeg people using manufactured milk, and it is hoped that as a result some means of making dairying more general in the West will be devised.

Poultry

The stock of poultry which came into the city at Christmas time is not yet exhausted, and consequently the demand is not great. Farmers are not shipping large quantities, however, and such as are coming in are bringing fairly good prices, dressed fowls being worth from 11 to 12½ cents; ducks and geese, 16 cents; and turkeys, 18 cents.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Jan. 15.—At the Montreal stock yards, west end market, receipts of live stock for the week ending Dec. 13 were 2,000 cattle, 1,625 sheep and lambs, 3,750 hogs and 345 calves. The offerings on the market this morning for sale were 1,000 cattle, 1,200 sheep and lambs, 2,300 hogs and 150 calves.

The strong feeling which developed in the market for good to choice cattle a week ago has been more pronounced since, and prices have scored a further advance of 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds, which is attributed to the small supplies of such coming forward.

A feature of the trade was the two carloads of 44 head of prize steers which averaged 1,385 pounds each. These steers were bought on the farm of a well known local breeder at 7 cents per pound delivered to the above market, and they were resold to a butcher at 7¼ cents per pound, and it was reported that this butcher sold seven head of them to another butcher at 7¾ cents per pound. Sales of some choice bulls were made at \$5.50 to \$6 per 100 pounds. The supply of common and inferior cattle was ample to fill all requirements, and in consequence this class of stock did not share in the advance in prices to the same extent of the better grades. As butchers and packers were well out of supplies the demand was good and an active trade was done.

Hogs show a decline of 10 cents to 15 cents per 100 pounds. At this reduction the demand was good, and sales of selected lots were made at \$7.00 to \$7.10 per 100 pounds. Sows sold for \$1.00 and stags \$2.00 per 100 pounds less.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Revised estimates indicating that despite heavy crop damage the Argentine would have an exportable surplus of 3,500,000 bushels larger than ever before, resulted today in breaking the back of the market for wheat. Ideas that the price had been pegged to stay at \$1.00 a bushel were sent to the scrap heap. Closing figures showed a decline of ½ to ¾ to ¾ from Saturday. Corn finished a shade lower to ¾ up, oats unchanged to ½ off.

It was not until Buenos Ayres reported a fall of ½ to 2 cents that wheat futures in Chicago began to waver. Investigation brought to light the fact that today's upset in South American prices made a total decline of ten cents in less than a week. Then came despatches from a high authority presenting the Argentine export surplus at 96,000,000 bushels, which was 8,000,000 bushels less than the last previous estimate from the same source, but still 3,500,000 bushels in excess of the actual total in any previous year. The bearish effect of this news was intensified by the official final report on the Canadian wheat crop, making the total yield 65,862,000 greater than for the twelve months that went before. There was a decided diminution of the U. S. visible supply but the influence which might have been expected therefrom was nullified by the combined figures for Canada and this country being 90,676,000 bushels, against 59,445,000 bushels a year ago.

Under such circumstances an early advance due to lightness of world's shipment was more than wiped out.

There was fair selling of oats on account of the weakness of other markets at the end. Earlier in the day, however, the cereal displayed considerable strength, owing to the liberal decrease in the visible supply.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT MARKET

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 15.—The wheat market was again heavy, but volume of trade in pit was so limited that little activity was recorded. The opening was fairly steady, but drift was to "put" price indicating that current market was still set towards lower levels. The decline from recent high point has been persistent enough to encourage hard bear market, but weakness has been so interrupted by stubborn resistance and sharp if unimportant rallies that trade has had rather indefinite notions as to market's progress.

The easiness in South American market has taken snap out of international market, which takes very important trump away from bulls. Statistics were rather bullish from comparative standpoint. World's shipments were moderate, the on passage statement decreased freely against a more liberal increase last year.

The domestic visible supply decreased 2,596,000 bushels against decrease last year of 633,000 bushels, and what should prove of more interest this large decrease compared with decrease of 1,775,000 bushels in 1909, the Patten year. Fairly large local records and receipts made an indifferent cash market. No. 1 Nor. sold at May prices. Millers were in market, but were only moderate buyers. Flour demand continues very limited.

W. G. H., Sperling, Man.—Can you give me through your paper the best idea as to the feeding of milk cows to keep up the flow of milk after they are put in the barn for the winter? Also a good feed for horses? I have been feeding the following to my cows: Corn twice a day, oat sheaves once a day, barley and oat chop mixed once a day.

Answer:—1. We do not think that much improvement could be made on the food which you are feeding these cows, and we do not know of anything better. If this food is fed intelligently good results should be obtained. A little bran might be added to your ration if you could secure this food at a low figure. I do not think it would be advisable, however, to buy bran at the high figure which is prevailing to-day and with the food you are giving at the present time. 2. Regarding the feeding of horses there is really no hard and fast rule to follow. A teamster or farmer generally has to make use of what he has on hand. If you have a chopping machine and can cut up your straw you might feed cut straw to advantage, but it will be necessary to feed at least one feed of whole hay per day. This would be fed in the middle of the day. For horses that are not working during the winter we would advise you to feed the cut feed night and morning. The amount to each horse, of course, will vary with the size and weight of the animal. Only feed enough of the bulk or mixture to each individual horse that he will eat up cleanly. Your mixture could be made as follows:—First, on your mixing floor put a layer of cut feed, then a layer of chopped grain, then a layer of feed and so on. Sprinkle the entire amount with water and stir up thoroughly. The water has the effect of making the chop adhere to the straw and consequently the horse will eat a larger amount of the straw in order to get the grain food than he would otherwise. Chopped oats give better results than whole oats, and in using it in your mixture I should advise using less than half a gallon per meal per head.

For working horses, of course, you will have to feed a heavier grain ration and will, of course, have to use your own judgment in this matter.

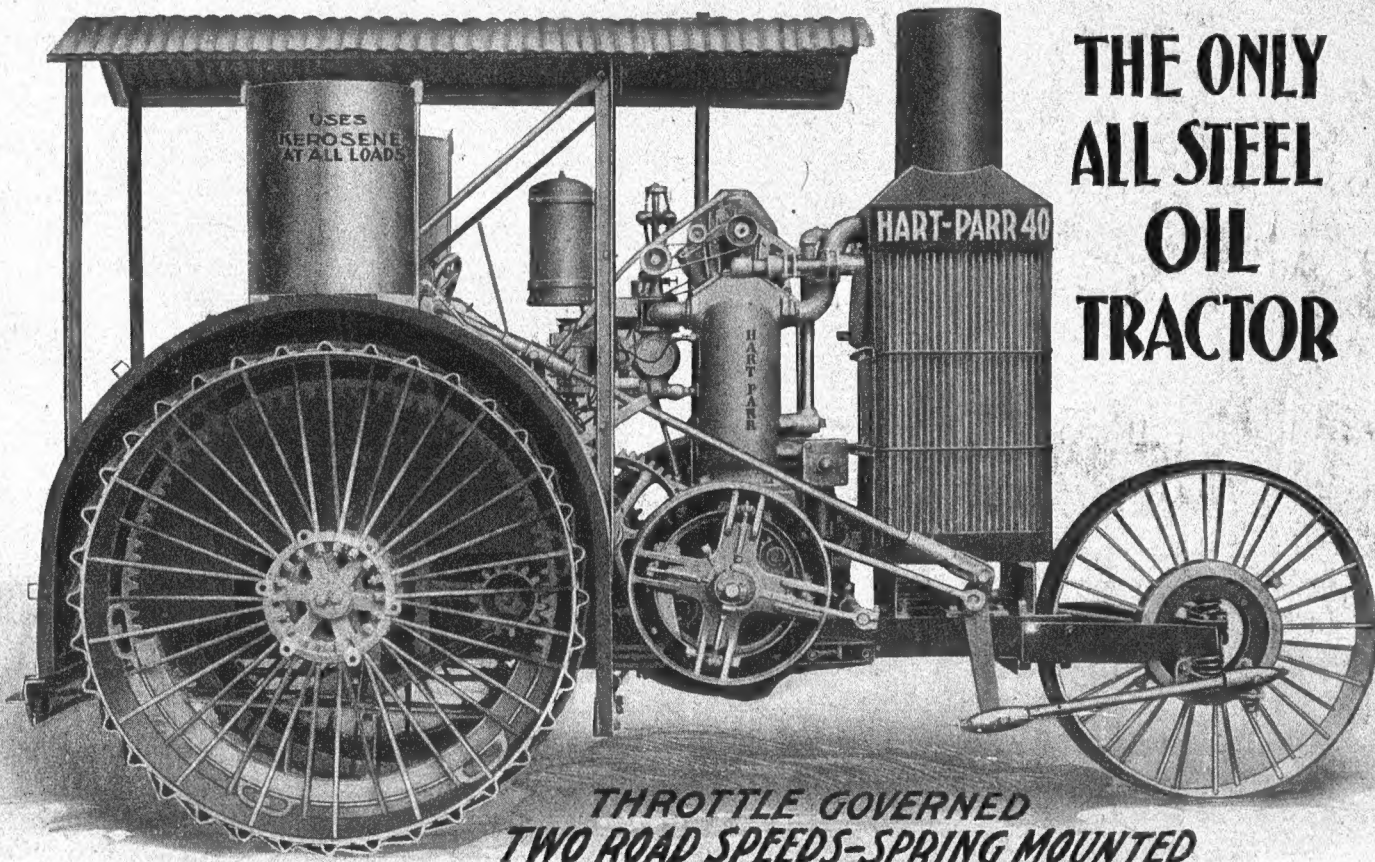
THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, JANUARY 16

WINNIPEG GRAIN			WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK			COUNTRY PRODUCE		
	Tue.	W'k Ago		Tuesday	Week Ago		Tuesday	Week Ago
Cash Wheat			Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)		
No. 1 Nor.	95½	94½	Choice export steers	5.00-5.50	4.85-5.25	Fancy dairy	28c-30c	28c
No. 2 Nor.	92½	91½	Good export steers	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	No. 1 dairy	26c	26c
No. 3 Nor.	87	86½	Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.85-5.25	4.50-5.25	Good round lots	24c	23c
No. 4	80½	80	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50			
No. 5	71½	71	Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	Eggs (per doz.)		
No. 6	61½	61	Best fat cows	3.75-4.15	3.75-4.15	Strictly fresh	50c	50c
Feed	55½	55½	Medium cows	3.50-4.00	3.35-3.50	Subject to candling	28c	28c
Cash Oats			Canners	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	Potatoes		
No. 2 C.W.	37½	37	Best bulls	3.35-3.50	3.35-3.50	Per bushel	70c	70c
Cash Barley			Common and medium bulls	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25			80c.-90c.
No. 3	66	64	Best stockers and feeders	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	Milk and Cream		
Cash Flax			Light stockers	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	40c	40c
No. 1 N.W.	190½	200	Choice veal calves	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	32c	32c
Wheat Futures			Common to medium calves	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00
January (new)	94½	94½	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$60	Dressed Poultry		
May (old)	100½	100½	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35	Chickens	16c	16c
May (new)	100½	100½	Hogs			Fowl	11c-12½c	12½c
July	101½	101½	Choice hogs	\$7.25	7.00-7.25	Ducks	16c	14c
Oats Futures			Rough sows	6.00	\$6.00	Geese	16c	16c
May	41½	41½	Stags	5.00	\$5.00	Turkeys	18c-20c	16c
July	38	38	Sheep and Lambs			Hay (per ton)		
Flax Futures			Choice lambs	5.50-5.75	5.50-5.75	No. 1 Wild	\$8	\$8
May	193½	200	Best killing sheep	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	No. 2 Wild	\$7	\$7
July	255	255				No. 1 Timothy	\$13-\$14	\$11

HART-PARR 40 B.H.P. OIL TRACTOR

A Modern Farm Horse for Medium-Sized Farms



THE ONLY
ALL STEEL
OIL
TRACTOR

THROTTLE GOVERNED
TWO ROAD SPEEDS-SPRING MOUNTED

WILL DO MORE WORK, WITH LESS COST FOR REPAIRS, THAN ANY TRACTOR BUILT

SPECIFICATIONS

CYLINDERS.—Two vertical cylinders, 8 in. bore, 12 in. stroke, speed 400 r.p.m. A long stroke, moderate speed motor—the most efficient and durable kind. Hemispherical cylinder heads cast on, valve cages ground to seats—no packing. Cylinders offset 2 3/4 in. from centre line of crank shaft, making engine very easy to start.

CRANK SHAFT.—A pressed steel forging of special carbon steel, annealed and oil-tempered—tough and dependable. 3 3/4 in. diameter in main bearings; crank pins 4 in. diameter. The strongest crank shaft used in any motor of this size.

CONNECTING RODS.—Steel drop forgings, can be bent double without breaking. Caps bolted on with extra large Vanadium steel bolts.

BEARINGS.—Crank shaft and crank pin bearings extra long, of white bronze, in the form of half bushings—easily replaceable. **BALL BEARINGS** on cross shaft. Differential shaft and rear axle bearings are long phosphor bronze sleeves, having bearing surfaces on both sides. All truck bearings protected by dust collars. You must see these bearings to appreciate their perfection. The most perfect bearings ever used on a tractor; an original Hart-Parr design, and FOUND ON NO OTHER TRACTOR.

LUBRICATION.—Our new system of selective spray lubrication supplies an abundance of lubrication to all parts of the motor without special lubricators of any kind. The acme of simplicity. Just keep a proper amount of oil in crank case—the motor does the rest. Force feed lubricators for gear train.

GEARS.—Every gear (except one) of steel; all high speed gears have machine cut teeth—perfect in shape, noiseless in operation and wear longest. "Planetary" reverse, enables us to use a single operating lever—the only way it can be done.

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IGNITION.—Two complete and separate systems of "jump spark" ignition. Dry Battery with "single spark" coils, and also powerful magneto (capable also of operating electric headlights) with separate coils. Between the two you have a good spark.

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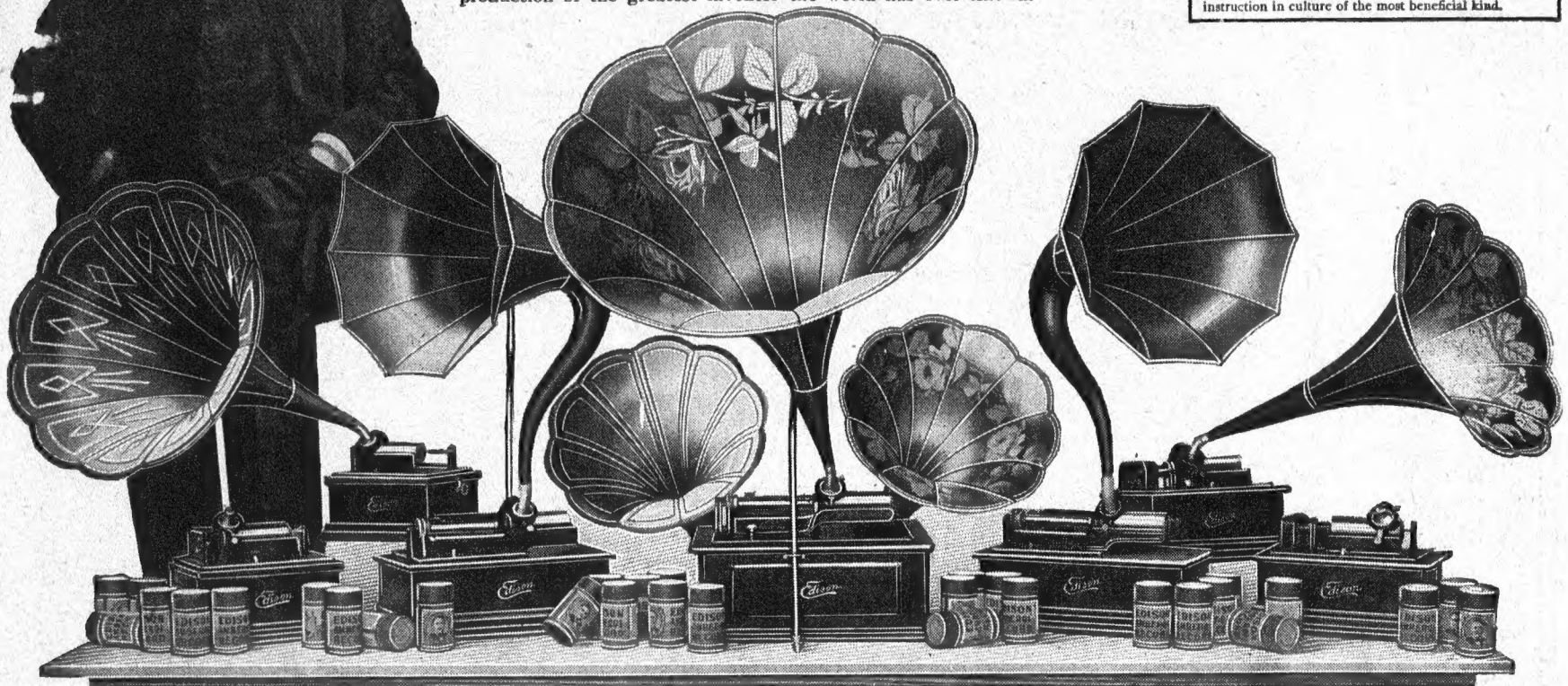
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Why should I make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should I go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have these free concerts? Well, I'll tell you. I am tremendously proud of this new instrument. When you get it in your town I know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so I am sure that at least some one—if not you, then somebody else—will want to buy one of these new style Edisons (especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price—and on easy terms as low as \$2.00 a month). Perhaps you yourself will be glad to keep the outfit. But even if nobody buys I'll be glad anyway that I sent you the new Edison on the free loan—for that is my way of advertising quickly its wonderful superiority.

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Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or a farm around it. Oh no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gathers together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. A real home is a place where young and old alike have everything in common and grow nearer and dearer to each other as days go by. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as a home entertainer.



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